103

# REVIEW OF THE BUDGET AND POLICY CONSEQUENCES OF EXTENDING THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Y 4. AG 8/1: 103-91

Review of the Budget and Policy Con...

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, CREDIT, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

AUGUST 2, 1994

**Serial No. 103-91**

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# REVIEW OF BUDGET AND POLICY CONSEQUENCES OF EXTENDING THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

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**TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1994**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, CREDIT, AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:05 a.m., in room 1300, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Tim Johnson (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Long, Barlow, Pomeroy, Holden, McKinney, Penny, Sarpalius, Peterson, Inslee, Farr, Combest, Gunderson, Allard, Barrett, Nussle, Ewing, and Lucas.

Staff present: John E. Hogan, minority counsel; Glenda L. Temple, clerk; Anne Simmons, Dwight Fettig, James A. Davis, Joe Dugan, and David Ebersole.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. TIM JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. JOHNSON. The subcommittee is called to order.

This is the Environment, Credit, and Rural Development Subcommittee. Our hearing today is on the review of budget and policy consequences of extending the conservation reserve program.

This is the first in a series of hearings that the subcommittee will be holding on the questions surrounding the future of the CRP. We hope to follow this with hearings in the field to hear from producers, agribusinessmen and women, local governments and others directly affected by the program.

The impact of the conservation reserve program can generally be measured in terms of success in water quality gains, reductions in soil erosion and tremendous wildlife benefits. There were concerns when the program was first implemented about losses in agricultural support industries, which have proved difficult to quantify as resulting from the CRP because of the downsizing in the agricultural economy in general. Despite these possible losses, many local communities have hung on and even prospered due to the revival of wildlife populations. The beneficial impact on local economies from the support industries related to the hunting boom spurred by the CRP habitat has negated many of the concerns originally expressed about the program.

Today's hearing will provide us with some interesting background as we begin to look at how we will deal with the nearly 37 million acres enrolled in the program. It goes without saying that any action we take will have tremendous impact on the areas I mentioned earlier as well as the grain growing and marketing sector. I also hope that we can shed some light on the all-important budget process and its role in our deliberations.

As I cautioned my colleagues, I doubt that we will reach many conclusions today as many of our witnesses are in the same position as we are with a great many questions and some general thoughts, but no concrete directions at this specific early point in time. I look forward to their insights and willingness to share their thoughts with us. I think that this hearing will be a very constructive effort in our run-up to the 1995 consideration of the future of the CRP.

I recognize our ranking minority member, Mr. Combest.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. LARRY COMBEST, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. COMBEST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The conservation reserve program is an important part of Federal environmental initiatives administered through the Department of Agriculture. I believe that production, agriculture and environmental interests agree that a continuation of CRP is in the best interests of soil and water conservation.

Today, I understand we will look at data sources that will show the CRP's success. We will also look at the economic assumptions and possible policy formulations that may be adopted in next year's farm bill, and I look forward to hearing these statements. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Pomeroy, any opening statement?

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I commend you for holding a hearing, and I am very pleased to note the adjustment of the baseline to contemplate further funding of CRP and continuation of this important program. It is now incumbent upon us to figure out how to do it, and I think this and other hearings will be helpful in that regard. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Barrett.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BILL BARRETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA**

Mr. BARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I, too, thank you for holding this hearing today and giving us an opportunity to look at the conservation reserve program. And I thank our panelists who are with us today for coming up to the Hill and sharing their insights with us as well.

I am very pleased to see that the administration is reconsidering its position and actually looking for a way to extend the conservation reserve program. I think the program is one of the most important that I have seen perhaps since the old soil bank days.

Out of the 36-million-plus acres that you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, about 1 million of those acres are in my congressional district. And according to a study that I perused—I think it was done by Mr. Cook, called, So Long, CRP—I was interested to note that

those million acres that I referred to actually reduced soil erosion by more than 19 million tons per year. Pretty significant number.

Not only are we saying soil, but, of course, we have enhanced wildlife as well. The number of birds out in the Midwest in my area has more than tripled in recent years due to gained nesting grounds. And that is a plus as well.

I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 3894, the Conservation Reserve Program Reform and Reauthorization Act, which extends the CRP for an additional 10 years at 80 percent of its current rental payments, and I would hope that the administration is aware of that bill and would take a good look at it and perhaps would have some conversation at some later point in time.

So, Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the beginning of what I am sure will be some interesting subsequent conversations regarding CRP. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Peterson.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA**

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, want to commend you for your leadership on this issue and for calling this hearing. I look forward to todays testimony and to getting some clarification as to where we are at.

As some of you are probably aware, I and Mr. Roberts have introduced a reauthorization bill. We are circulating dear colleague letters this week requesting cosponsors, if anyone is interested.

As someone who loves to hunt, I remember the old soil bank days back when I used to go home after school and shoot my limit of pheasants every day. We made a huge mistake by allowing that to go away, and I hope that we don't make that same mistake with this program.

I think people sometimes forget the wildlife and hunting benefits of this program and how economically important the CRP program has become. In many places people are making more money from the economic activity generated by hunting that has developed as a result of CRP, amongst other things, than they are farming, given the condition of farming now days.

So I hope that during this process we not only look at the impact of CRP as it relates to farm programs and the environment, but we also look at the economic activity that has been created through activities like landowners guiding hunts and other hunting related activities. I think CRP is one way farmers can diversify in order to survive, given the current condition of farming.

So, again, I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to the testimony, and I assume we are going to have many more hearings on this subject before the dust settles. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Lucas.

Mr. LUCAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, appreciate the opportunity to sit in on this hearing. This is an issue very close to my heart in the district that has such a high volume of acres in it, and I look forward to the comments, also. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Before calling the witnesses, I request that any prepared statements from the members be placed at this point in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sarpalius follows:]

BILL SARPALIUS

Mr. Chairman, thank you for holding this hearing this morning. I am pleased to have the opportunity to listen to our witnesses testimony this morning.

I believe that CRP is a valuable tool to both our farmers and environmentalists and certainly encourage the continuation of the program.

Out of 36 million acres currently enrolled under CRP, over 1.4 million acres are in my district, the 13th district of Texas. This is the second largest district in Texas in

regard to CRP acres and the eighth in the country. Many of my constituents have contacted me asking to continue full funding and extension of the CRP contracts. In hearings that I recently conducted, most all of the witnesses urged full extension of the contracts as well.

With the beginning of the contract expiration coming up next year, this committee must address options regarding this acreage and determine what is in the producers best interest. Additionally, I realize that budget constraints will

definitely play a role. However I believe that we should stand firm and work to continue to improve this valuable program.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to speak this morning. I look forward to hearing our witnesses testimony.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our first witness this morning is Dr. Keith Collins, the Acting Assistant Secretary for Economics, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Welcome, Dr. Collins.

As with other hearings, your full statement is received for the record and any additions to that. You may proceed in whichever manner is most comfortable to you, and we very much appreciate your joining us here to lead off this first CRP hearing.

## STATEMENT OF KEITH COLLINS, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would like to start by, on behalf of the Department, saying thanks for inviting us up here today to participate in this background hearing on the CRP and provide an overview of the CRP program.

What I would like to do is summarize a few of the highlights in my testimony and present some brief remarks covering three areas: First, the Department's view of the CRP; second, a couple of the principal characteristics of the CRP as we know it today; and third, end by discussing the general economic effects of the CRP, including a brief discussion of our current baseline.

Regarding the Department's view of the CRP, we believe the CRP has proven to be a tremendously valuable program for farmers and for all Americans interested in environmental protection. If you go back to the birth of the CRP in 1985, there were, I think, two critical factors. The 1985 crop season ended with over 4 billion bushels of corn in storage. We had almost 2 billion bushels of wheat in storage. These were immense surpluses by any measure.

At the same time, there was rising concern over erosion. There was an interest in dealing with the breaking out of fragile lands in the seventies and early eighties. And, together, those factors generated support for programs to idle the most eroding lands, particularly those on which it would be very costly to reduce erosion.

So those two major factors came together and led to the incorporation of the CRP in the Food Security Act of 1985.

The CRP has been a successful program. It helped reduce excess production capacity in the farm financial crisis in the mid and late-1980's and supported farm income. It has provided a wide range of environmental benefits, ranging from reduced erosion to enhanced water quality to more wildlife, more protection of wildlife habitat, the protection of wetlands and to the planting of trees.

Today, there are nearly 32 million acres in the CRP in grass, almost 2.5 million acres in trees, 2 million acres devoted to wildlife protection and there are areas of filterstrips and wetlands. The CRP has reduced cropland erosion by 22 percent compared with the conditions in 1985. So for these economic and environmental reasons, there is no doubt that the CRP will play an important role in the 1995 farm bill discussion.

Let me turn to the second part of my comments and make a few brief statements about the CRP as we know it through the 12 sign-up periods. The first nine of these sign-up periods occurred under the provisions of the 1985 farm bill and enrolled about 34 million

acres. During that period, there were various enrollment criteria, but the emphasis was on soil erosion.

As the 1980's unfolded, the emphasis broadened out to include filterstrips for water quality, tree planting, and cropped wetlands.

Following the 1990 farm bill, the erodibility criteria were changed. Since then, participation has been determined by a calculated environmental benefits index, and the land with the highest index per dollar of cost is accepted for inclusion in the CRP. We have had three signups under that process, and we have enrolled about 2.5 million acres.

I think an important point to note is the changing geographic pattern of enrollment as eligibility criteria have changed. In particular, the shift to the benefits index in 1990 started to bring in more land in the eastern part of the United States, and that reflected the emphasis on tree planting and the concern over water erosion.

Prior to 1990, 22 percent of the CRP land was in the Lake States or Corn Belt. But, for enrollments after 1990, that more than doubled to 50 percent. This clearly shows that, depending on the enrollment criteria that are decided upon for the 1995 farm bill, we could have much different regional income and crop production effects than our signups in the past have had.

Today, we have 23 million crop base acres in the CRP, 11 million base acres of wheat and 11 million of feed grains. The first contracts on 2 million acres expire in September of 1995, and contracts on another 22 million acres will expire in 1996 and 1997.

One recent survey indicated that producers would return 63 percent of the land under expiring contracts back to crop production and 23 percent to haying and grazing. That, of course, has raised concerns about the market and environmental effects of contract expiration. I will comment on that in a minute.

CRP is a major factor in the Department's overall budget for conservation and environmental programs. We spend about $3.4 billion now on those programs. So the CRP, at $1.8 billion a year, accounts for more than half of that.

Average rental rates on CRP land are about $50 an acre, but they range from $75 in the Corn Belt to $45 in the Mountain States. Analysis of current rental rates indicates that there are a number of acres enrolled prior to 1990 with rental rates that exceed commercial rates for comparable lands.

Rental rates have trended up over the various enrollment periods since 1985 for several reasons. The least profitable land tends to get bid into the CRP, and, as that land gets brought in, then more profitable land has to get bid in.

Second, since the program began, farm markets have strengthened a bit and so the rate of return on land has increased.

And, lastly, the change in the enrollment criteria has brought in bids on more higher-value land which has led to higher rental rates.

I think all of those factors will be an issue in deciding what the next CRP looks like and what the rental rates will look like. They will depend on the future size of the CRP, the profitability rates of the land and the enrollment criteria.

In the final part of my comments I will mention the economic effects of the CRP.

At the Department of Agriculture we are now in the process of examining alternatives for the 1995 farm bill, including future CRP options. In order this morning to provide you with some sense of the economic effects of the CRP, I would like to compare two of those options that we have looked at. One option is a continuation of the CRP at the fully authorized level of 38 million acres and the other option is to make no provision for expiring contracts and let the CRP expire.

We have examined both of these alternatives as part of the midsession review of the President's budget. Allowing CRP to expire, taking that option first, would reduce annual funding from the $1.8 billion a year that we are spending today to about $700 million by fiscal year 1999. CRP enrollment would fall to 8 million acres in 1999, compared to over 36 million acres today.

Despite the additional land returning to production, we project that crop stock levels could be held at near historical levels with increases—slight increases—in acreage reduction programs. It would require acreage reduction programs of about 5 percent each for wheat and corn, for example.

Now, those effects don't take the Uruguay Round benefits into account since that is not law yet. But if we were to take the Uruguay Round into effect, we think that with contract expiration and with the benefits of the Uruguay Round considered, acreage reduction program percentages would be small or zero.

While market demand is projected to be strong enough to return this land to production without disastrous price consequences, there would be significant environmental losses, and there would be farm income losses. Despite conservation compliance, erosion would rise by an estimated 126 million tons by 1999, compared with today's level, and there would be negative consequences for wildlife and water quality.

The second scenario which I mentioned which bounds what seems to be the likely levels for the future CRP, or at least for discussion today, is maintaining the CRP at the fully authorized 38 million acres. Now this is the scenario that we have assumed in our current services budget in the midsession review of the President's budget.

That is now part of the administration's baseline. That is the baseline against which we would judge any sequester requirements on legislation. And that was not the case in the President's budget that was submitted back in February.

Now, our baseline assumes that future enrollments are based on the environmental benefits index adopted in 1990. Annual CRP costs would rise from $1.8 billion a year to $2.6 billion by 1999. With 38 million acres in the CRP, crop price would be higher, and deficiency payments would be lower compared with contract expiration.

With the Uruguay Round in effect and those demand benefits, combined with 38 million acres idled under the CRP, acreage reduction programs for principal crops would be projected to be zero. Farm prices, we project, would be 15 to 20 cents a bushel higher

for corn, 55 to 60 cents a bushel higher for soybeans and 35 cents a bushel higher for wheat, compared with expiration.

Various CRP options can be looked at, obviously, between expiration and a fully authorized 38-million-acre CRP. I think an important point to make about those options is that of the environmental benefits currently being achieved on the currently enrolled land in the CRP, a high proportion of those could be achieved by a judicious selection of CRP land in a smaller CRP.

For example, substantial erosion and water quality benefits could be realized with appropriate buffer and filter strips, and a sizable portion of the land in the current CRP could be farmed under conservation plan practices without serious economic hardship.

Let me end by making a concluding comment. I conclude by pointing out that the conditions that gave rise to the CRP in 1985 have changed. In 1985, we had enormous crop surpluses. Acreage reduction programs were set at the maximum permitted level, and erosion was considered the most serious environmental problem.

Today, surpluses have diminished, acreage reduction programs are minimal, erosion has been reduced, conservation plans have been designed and are nearly in effect on the 120 million highly erodible acres that are not in the CRP. Environmental concerns have moved beyond soil erosion to broader issues of soil quality, water quality, nonpoint source pollution, riparian areas, wildlife enhancement, wetland restoration, grazing lands, and endangered species.

I think that conservation planning has taught the Department and I think many of the Nation's farmers much about how to manage and address the Nation's erosion problems. And appropriate management practices, together with targeted land retirement, can greatly enhance the progress toward ending soil erosion as a national problem.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to try and answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Collins appears at the conclusion of the hearing.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

As you know, our current situation is that we have land that can be broken as early as July of next year without the producer having the benefit of knowing what opportunities he may have as a result of the 1995 farm bill. Does the Department believe that it has the authority to extend contracts without action from Congress? And, if so, do you have the means to pay for extension of contracts for that year?

Mr. COLLINS. We believe we have authority to extend contracts.

That is a short question but a complex one that has occupied much discussion lately. Let me mention the statutory cite. Section 1437(c) of the FACT Act, we believe, provides us the authority to extend contracts that expire during 1996 through the year 2000 calendar years.

Those contracts that can be extended have to have been entered into prior to November 28, 1990, and the extension could not exceed 10 years. One of the issues that has arisen with regard to this provision is that there is requirement for a study in that section.

And the way the provision is structured, it would suggest that the study has to be complete before we could extend contracts.

As you know, there was also in another place in the 1990 Act—the so-called scarce resources provision, section 2515, which limited the studies and reports that were mandated by the 1990 act to be completed by the Department to at least 12. During the process of determining which studies the Department was going to complete, it was decided that that CRP study would not be a conducted. Therefore, we believe that that section 2515 waives the requirement that we do a mandated study and that we could proceed to extend contracts that mature during the 1996 through 1990 calendar years.

Mr. JOHNSON. As to funding?

Mr. COLLINS. The second part of your question is the funding. Well, the money would have to be appropriated to be able to do that.

Now, what we can say is that the funding question has arisen with regard to the first 2 million acres to expire. We are currently paying roughly $82 million a year in rental payments on the 2 million acres. If we were to offer an extension on the 2 million acres and assuming something like 85 percent accepted extension, we would have a rental requirement somewhere in the neighborhood of $65 to $70 million.

In past years, about that amount of money has been available at the end of the fiscal year. That is, there has been an unobligated balance in the funds that were appropriated for the CRP because the appropriation has been based on enrollment and not on the lands actually in the CRP that we are making rental payments on, and the land actually in the CRP is roughly 35 million acres rather than 36.4 that is enrolled.

So if the appropriations process were to continue the standard practice of appropriating based on enrollment, then we would have unobligated funds available to extend the 2 million acres—or roughly that amount. And that would, of course, be a payment for the first year of extension for the 2 million acres that would be made out of the fiscal year 1997 budget.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any formal—or informal for that matter—time lines in USDA for making recommendations on the future of the CRP or the issue of 1-year extension for the contracts coming out in July of 1995?

Mr. COLLINS. I can tell you that we have had a CRP task force operating in the Department for some months. We have a formal environmental and conservation subgroup that the Secretary appointed to work on 1995 farm bill issues. Both of those groups have addressed this issue of dealing with expiring CRP contracts. We have had informal discussions with the Office of Management and Budget on this issue.

I would say that the answer to your question is that there is not a formal calendar that has been laid out, a formal set of deadlines, but we are proceeding through the process now to make a decision on that.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you have any date that you anticipate?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not have a set date, no, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let me ask you just briefly, in your written testimony you indicated that you had not included wildlife benefits in the Department's environmental benefits index of previous years. Do you feel that you are in a position to analyze impact on wildlife for future years in your EPA determinations?

Mr. COLLINS. I think we know more about it than we did in 1990, and I think by the time we are ready to nail down the provisions of the 1995 farm bill we will know even more.

I think when we look at the benefits to wildlife from the CRP, they concentrate in three areas: nesting sites, food, and cover. So you can come up with ways for providing some quantitative measure of those things on land that could be considered for enrollment in the CRP.

You could have an index value for land that is going to provide some benefit to endangered or threatened species. We know that certain wildlife need big contiguous tracts of land. We could have a score for large contiguous tracts. Wildlife benefit from a diversity of cover. We could have a score for the diversity of cover on the land.

I think priority areas is an important issue—and I think this is one that the environmental community will have something to say on. Back in the 1990 act, the Secretary was directed to establish conservation priority areas. And I think you could have an analogous concept for wildlife, and you could designate certain areas that were very important to wildlife. We look forward to seeing what the analysts have to say on that kind of concept, too.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Combest.

Mr. COMBEST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, I needed some clarification on—and I had done a quick review through your testimony and didn't see it—on some of your numbers. Did I understand you to say that if we maintained—well, the current acreage that is dedicated to the CRP, that that expenditure runs about $1.8 billion annually?

Mr. COLLINS. That expenditure today runs about $1.8 billion. The guidance we were given by the Office of Management and Budget for projecting the CRP into the future, what we call our current law or current services baseline against which we would look at pay-go issues, changes the enrollment pattern slightly in the late 1990's and brings in more eastern land, and the rental costs would go up to $2.6 billion by 1999.

Mr. COMBEST. $2.6 billion.

Mr. COLLINS. And that is what is built in our budget baseline now.

Mr. COMBEST. And you mentioned the $1.8 billion cost today, a $700 million figure? You said if it was allowed to expire—I missed what you said.

Mr. COLLINS. I am sorry, if we did nothing, if——

Mr. COMBEST. Nothing in terms of extension?

Mr. COLLINS. Nothing in terms of extension and if Congress did nothing in terms of continuing the CRP in any way, shape, or form. By the time we get to 1999—we are using 1999 because it is the end of our 5-year budget scoring period—by the time we get to the end of that period, we would be down to about 8 million acres in

the CRP. Our fiscal year costs for that year would be about $700 million.

Mr. COMBEST. And that $700 million would be for the acres which still remained at the end of that budget cycle.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COMBEST. Has there been an estimate done of the amount of increase in deficiency payments? Let's assume—we are having to work under assumptions here. Let's assume that we have a similar-type farm program in 1995. What the increase would be in deficiency payments on the acres which would be coming out of CRP? The point being, how does it balance in terms of what we know it costs us due to the contracts versus what we estimate it will cost us in higher deficiency payments if that land came back into production?

Mr. COLLINS. There are about as many estimates as there are analysts.

Mr. COMBEST. I am sure that is true.

Mr. COLLINS. One of the problems with that analysis is how do you utilize acreage reduction programs. As the land comes out, you would incur, if it went into crop production, higher deficiency payments. The extent that you neutralize that with higher acreage reduction programs there could conceivably be no increase in deficiency payments.

In my testimony, I gave you one example which compares the 38-million-acre versus the expiration scenario. And the difference in spending on rental payments between those two—during 1995 through 1999—is $3.8 billion. You would spend $3.8 billion more than just letting contracts expire. And out of that, there would be an offset of $800 million through lower deficiency payments.

Mr. COMBEST. And I realize that these are very subject to change, but, obviously, analysis is sometimes all we have to go on.

Mr. COLLINS. I could make one further comment. One of the issues here is whether zero acreage reduction programs are assumed in the long-term scenario. If with the expiration of the CRP they are, then any increased CRP is going to have a bigger effect on market prices and much bigger deficiency payment savings. Most analysts looking at the outyears have much higher deficiency payment savings in the outyears because zero acreage reductions are projected even with no CRP.

Mr. COMBEST. You had made also some figures—you had estimated the increase in deficiency payments. You had given some specific numbers for grains, so much per bushel for wheat, so much per hundred weight of——

Mr. COLLINS. What I was doing there was trying to give you the sense of the market price differences between a fully authorized CRP and an expiration.

Mr. COMBEST. Did you have any numbers for cotton?

Mr. COLLINS. I did not give a number for cotton. I can get you a number for cotton. The number for cotton is fairly small. And the reason for that is that in our baseline with a 38 million acre CRP we do have acreage reduction programs at a moderate level assumed, and, therefore, with no extension of the CRP there is some opportunity to change the acreage reduction percentage for cotton

out through the end of our projection period, and that tends to neutralize the price effect.

Mr. COMBEST. This is one of the questions that is asked in my district more than any other, I would think, right now, almost any other, is what is going to happen to CRP. Looking at the numbers, you could understand why. It is an extremely highly erodible area. It has been nothing short of a major success—unquestionably.

And I tell people when they ask that question, there is a lot of things that we have to look at about the extension of the CRP. A number of those being—and we are going to have to determine whether or not we would need to rebid those in at the same price.

These have been out for 10 years now. They are not accustomed to receiving income from a crop on that land as they would otherwise. There would be some expense in rebreaking that land if they decided to put it back in production.

There are other benefits, hunting and other wildlife that has moved into the area now over a 10-year period of time that has been extremely beneficial. They have seen benefits that have come from that.

You don't have to establish a cover. They have a good cover on them.

A lot of different things that I think we need to look at and try to analyze whether or not there would be an anticipated reenrollment of CRP and how much—and what percentage would reenroll in CRP as a sliding or diminishing scale of how much less that that land could be bid in than it currently is.

It is also what happens in another 10 years? And I have heard people discuss and I talked about it with my farmers that one of the things that may have to be determined in the next round, particularly if there is another extension of CRP, is do you then in the definition of highly erodible land, which all of it, I suppose, fits in some shape, form or fashion under CRP, do you make that then subject to sodbuster, following another 10-year contract to prevent that land from breaking out and coming back into production? Do we try to permanently put highly erodible land that is now in CRP with another 10-year extension, make it susceptible to sodbuster?

I don't know if that is going to be the case, but I think these are some of the things that we have to take a look at. And I appreciate the chairman starting us down this line.

Mr. JOHNSON. The chair would remind members that we will try to abide by the 5-minute rule in order to accommodate all the members here in their questioning.

Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, you mentioned that the agency believes that it does have authority to renew those leases, and I believe you put forth an excellent legal basis for that in your discussion. The question I have is: Is the agency then prepared to do that for leases expiring prior to the 1995 farm bill?

In my State, we have a substantial number of acres that were enrolled early and are going to come out before CRP can be reauthorized, reworked. What are the agency's plans relative to this acreage?

Mr. GOLLINS. With respect to the first 2 million acres, the final decision has still not yet been made on that. I would say that there are some very good arguments for extension.

One of the obvious ones is this is land on which contracts are going to expire before there is a 1995 farm bill, before these people have an opportunity to think what is in the law, before they know what is in regulation. So one logical argument is then to put everybody on the same footing to go into 1996 and see what the law offers.

Second, if you look at the characteristic of this first 2 million acres, there are some high environmental benefits to be achieved by holding that land out of production. Our agencies have looked at the environmental benefits index by sign-up period. And in the first year, enrollments had the highest environmental benefits index per dollar spent. Also, something on the order of 58 percent of that acres has an erodibility index of less than 15. There are some logical reasons to put everybody on the same footing, environmental and equity reasons.

I am giving you some good arguments to support your contention, but I say that the decision has not yet been made.

Mr. POMEROY. I think those points are very legitimate and compelling reasons.

And one other is the simple matter of fairness, that the early signups were people that really took a chance on this program. They didn't know how it was going to work, and they went in early.

And if anyone—if any group ought to be recognized for, I think, stepping up to the plate and doing something about the highly erodible land it is these early signups. And to not do something would actually place them at a disadvantage to those who held back and evaluated this program for a few years before putting land into it. So there is also the essential fairness argument to the early signups, and I would urge the administration to follow the excellent reasons that you have offered and do something to address continuation of these early expiring leases.

Mr. COLLINS. Your arguments are well-taken.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Barrett.

Mr. BARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, you touched on in your testimony baselines, and I would appreciate a clarification. We have two baselines, policy baseline and a current services baseline. And the continuation is in the current services baseline, is that not correct?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; that is correct. The current services baseline assumes the continuation of current law. And that is the baseline against which we would, within the executive branch, score legislative proposals for their pay-go implication, or from our point of view, the sequester requirement of the administration.

The other budget you referred to is the President's policy budget, and that is the budget in which the President puts his policy position. The CRP is not in that budget. And that is simply a reflection of the fact that no policy has yet been articulated on this issue. It is awaiting development in the context of the 1995 farm bill discussion.

Mr. BARRETT. If the continuation is in the current services baseline and not the policy, is there a danger that that money might not be there at some future point in time? Should it be in both?

Mr. COLLINS. I think the President's policy budget will take shape as we go through the fall and develop the President's budget for submission to Congress in January of 1995. Whether the funds are there or not is not so much a function of the Department's current services baseline. I would say it was more of a function of the Congressional Budget Office's baseline.

When you take legislation to the floor, it is going to be scored against the CBO baseline. When that legislation comes to the Office of Management and Budget, then OMB looks at it against their current services baseline to see if a sequester is necessary.

So I think the first step for you is to look at the Congressional Budget Office baseline to determine whether that money is there.

Mr. BARRETT. One further question. If it is in current services baseline, could it be used for other purposes?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not sure I know what you mean by that.

Mr. BARRETT. It is dedicated now to a continuation of CRP in current services.

Mr. COLLINS. Right.

Mr. BARRETT. Could that somehow change? Could that money be shifted elsewhere or is this a done deal at this point in time?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not sure I know the full answer to that. I will have to give you a reply on that. I don't know the answer.

Mr. BARRETT. I would appreciate it, if you would send your reply to my office. I sure would.

I suppose further, if it is in the baseline, the program is supposed to end by 2008, I believe. Isn't the amount allocated decreasing as the number of acres that are enrolled decreases as well? And, if so, do we have to find the money somewhere else for an extension of the program or at this point in time are you fairly comfortable?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, in our current services baseline it does not decrease. We maintain the CRP at 38 million acres. So we could certainly extend against that. I mean, that would not provide us a problem. Of course, we would have to get the appropriation in future years, but we could certainly at this point extend against that baseline without worrying about an offset problem.

Mr. BARRETT. I think you touched on this earlier. Any idea at this point in time how much money is going to be saved by decreased deficiency payments because of CRP? And that is perhaps off the wall, but do you have any idea?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, yes, we certainly have an idea from our estimates on that. And, as I indicated, in the early years, post-1995 farm bill, the savings are minimal or very small, simply because you have the opportunity to exercise acreage reduction programs to offset land coming in.

By the time we get out to 1999, I think the difference between the land in the CRP above what would be there if the contracts just expire, that is, the difference between 8 million acres and 38 million acres, would generate a savings of $300 to $400 million in that one year. As you go out in the future years, that savings would get larger.

Mr. BARRETT. Thank you. That helps considerably.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, this question might be more appropriate of the CBO, but I am trying to see if I can get your understanding of how this process works & interfaces with CBO.

You have said that you believe that USDA has the authority to extend the CRP. And I thought when we were having these discussions about whether the OMB was going to include CRP in the baseline, there was some question about whether CRP was being treated differently than other programs. Eventually, I think the OMB changed their position or came up with some midyear correction that recognizes that the extension is there. Is that what happened?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir, in our midsession update of the President's budget, what we call our current services budget, which is sort of the baseline showing dollars that are available, up until this July we had not provided for a continuation of the CRP. It would have expired.

Mr. PETERSON. When the contracts expired.

Mr. COLLINS. When the contracts expired the land would have come out of retirement. Beginning with this July we are now assuming a fully authorized 38-million acre CRP, and, presumably, that is an indication of what we will do in the President's budget in January.

Mr. PETERSON. But the CBO has not come to this position at this point?

Mr. COLLINS. That is my understanding.

Mr. PETERSON. My question is, do you understand what it takes for them to come to this position? You say USDA has the authority to extend the program if your study groups, or whatever it is that is working on this, comes to a conclusion that it is a good idea to extend CRP; either all of it or some of it. Then you send a letter or make some kind of proclamation. Is that enough for the CBO to change their position or does it take some kind of congressional action? Do you know?

Mr. COLLINS. I would say that on this issue of extension, people mean different things. By extension—some people mean a CRP that continues at 36 or 38 million acres. What I am taking to mean by extension is that we specifically extend the existing landowner contracts into the future.

We don't really see a relationship between that decision of having to extend and a decision to put the CRP at 38 million acres in our current services baseline. That decision to put a fully authorized CRP in our baseline strictly was based on the requirement of the Budget Enforcement Act.

Let me just read—it is only two lines in the Budget Enforcement Act. It says, "No program with estimated current year outlays greater than $50 million shall be assumed to expire in the budget year or outyears."

So the key point there is "assumed to expire." Now, when we look at the CRP, we see provisions in the CRP, the way in which we operate it, that were determined by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act

of 1993, the cap of 38 million acres and, in the 1990 act, the ability to offer sign-up periods, enroll new lands.

Now, to us, if we don't have those things, then the CRP is expiring. So, to keep the CRP from expiring, we think it ought to be operated at the fully authorized 38 million acres and provide for future signups.

Mr. PETERSON. So that takes legislative action?

Mr. COLLINS. No, that is the basis for our decision to continue the CRP at 38 million acres in our current services baseline. And that really has nothing to do with the decision of whether the Secretary should or should not extend existing contracts.

Now, I would think that, at least from what I have read of CBO's logic, theirs is different than that. But, for us, there is a separation on this issue of extension and Budget Enforcement Act requirements.

Mr. PETERSON. So you got a different point of view on this.

Mr. COLLINS. I think we have a different point of view of what it means. We have to figure out how to get those reconciled. Yes, sir.

Mr. PETERSON. I have one other question. You were talking about estimating the economic benefits of the CRP, and you were trying to figure out what nesting cover was worth. But you didn't mention what I think are significant economic benefits of the CRP. For example, the motels in the small towns are full and the restaurants are full and the farmers are guiding people and all of the other hunting related activities are contributing to the local economies. Are you not going to consider that?

Mr. COLLINS. No, I am very sensitive to that. And I have a lot of trouble with some of the employment analyses that have been done with respect to the CRP precisely because they don't take those kinds of things into account. There is clearly recreation-associated economic activity. There is no question.

One of the interesting things that was done at the Department in 1990—and I think it was updated in 1992—was to try to look at valuing the benefits, the natural resource benefits of the CRP. And the result was probably not surprising to the environmental community, but to other people perhaps it was.

The dollar value of the wildlife and recreational benefits that the analysts have come up with is about equal to the dollar value of the water quality benefits of the CRP. And they are tied for first among all the natural resource benefits, including soil productivity and so on. Without question, the wildlife benefits are very important in terms of the recreation and economic activity that you are talking about, and, yes, we are going to try to take that into account.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I just have a couple of questions and some observations.

I wonder how much of the program is essentially covering up for sins of local governments in not doing good land use management. If indeed you are trying to manage land for various interests, for conservation reserve purposes, for wetland protection, riparian protection, wildlife habitat protection and indeed soil conservation, do

you need to pay landowners to do that if that is what the law says you have to do anyway?

Mr. COLLINS. I think the question is, does the law say you have to do that anyway? Right now, the essential mandate on farmers comes from conservation compliance. That provision states that producers farming highly erodible land have to farm according to a conservation plan or they lose their Federal benefits, a wide range of benefits from crop insurance to disaster assistance and crop support and so on.

There are in the United States about 149 million acres of highly erodible land. That is certainly not all the cropland in the United States. And some of the owners of that land do not participate in farm programs. And certainly there is land that is just below the threshold of highly erodible that is eroding.

Mr. FARR. But if you are going to try to develop best management practices with each farm and that is a responsibility that goes with the land, it doesn't go with the Federal Government, then why would you have to continue to essentially subsidize people?

I mean, you made a statement in here that more than two-thirds of the acres in the CRP have, on an average, smaller operations—they do not consider their primary occupation to be farming—and supply less labor operation. And you go on to say these farmers—11 percent of the enrolled farms receive 33 percent of all the CRP payments.

I represent a highly agricultured area. We don't receive any Federal benefits, and we do about $1.4 billion in agriculture and specialty crops. And I don't know if there is any land in my district that is in this program. I am familiar with a lot of farmer land practices but not with the way these programs work.

But the difficulty I have is that there doesn't seem to be a weaning off of this program and transferring. Maybe the incentive is to get in it to develop good conservation practices, but those conservation practices ought to run with the land and not be subsidized.

Mr. COLLINS. I think you are making a valid point for debate for the 1995 farm bill. I think if you go back and look when this program began, there were no conservation plans designed or in effect in the Nation. In some sense, you could view the CRP as a transition to a more sustainable agriculture with newer and better and different environmental practices on the land.

That doesn't mean that all of the land that is in the CRP shouldn't be in a future land retirement program or that that land can be dealt with in an economical way using best management practices. I think that is something that has to be looked at. That is part of what I think will be the public debate for the 1995 farm bill, just what ought to be in the next generation, the successor to the CRP.

We talked earlier about extension. Some people have proposed that we take the current 36 million CRP acres and extend those 36 million acres. Other people have suggested that that is not appropriate, that some of that land could reasonably be expected to come back into production and be farmed using best management practices.

But some parts of that land would be very costly to farm, have very high erosion rates, could require structures or whatever to get back into production, and some people would suggest maybe that land is a candidate for long-term land retirement.

Mr. FARR. Do we have requirements that run with the land as long as you are in the program or that the land has to be zoned so that it can't be converted to commercial uses?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not familiar with any Federal agricultural programs that relate to such zoning, no, sir.

Mr. FARR. So, in essence, you could be receiving one of these subsidies and then turn around and sell your land for commercial purposes?

Mr. COLLINS. You could be receiving these subsidies and turn around and sell your land and that land could come out of CRP or the contract could be honored by the next contract holder.

Mr. FARR. And in many cases rent that you are paying to put the land in CRP is higher than equivalent rents for farming land, isn't that correct?

Mr. COLLINS. Under the 1985 farm bill, we established a filter, a way of trying to prevent that from happening. It was a concept called maximum acceptable rental rate. It turned out that those rental rates, those maximums were set over very broad geographic regions.

As we learned more about the CRP, we came to realize that those rental rates were probably—those caps were probably higher than local prevailing rental rates on comparable quality land.

And, in 1990, that bid cap was changed to take a county average land rental rate and adjust it for productivity. If you go back and apply that new bid cap to some of the earlier contracts that we enrolled, that new bid cap would, in fact, be below those rental rates. So that is true.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Nussle.

Mr. NUSSLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, I would like to go back and talk a little bit about the 1990 farm bill and, in particular, section 1437 and 1437(b), which requires a report to be completed not later than December 31, 1993, by the Secretary of Agriculture and prepared and submitted to our committee with regard to this issue. And I would like to know why this was not done.

Mr. COLLINS. After the passage of the 1990 farm bill, the Department went through a long process of trying to list and prioritize the studies that were mandated in the 1990 act. My recollection is there were something on the order of 65 or 70 mandated studies in that act alone.

The fact that there was some abundance of mandated studies led to the inclusion of section 2515 in the 1990 act, which indicated that the Department had to do at least 12 studies.

So the Department, through a process of consultation—I don't know if that is the right word—discussion with the House and Senate Agriculture Committees came up with a list of the studies that we were going to do. That list was originally something like 12 or 14 and ultimately grew to about 35, I think.

And I don't know whatever happened to it at this point, but the CRP study was not on that list. It was not one of the studies that the Department policy officials at that time decided should be done.

Mr. NUSSLE. My understanding from section 2515 is that it is not a matter of discussion. It is not a matter of what you in particular believe is a priority. It is indicated in here, "* * * may, after concurrence with the chairman and ranking members * * *" and what I am wondering is when you received that concurrence and in what form.

Mr. COLLINS. I cannot answer that question here today. I would have to go back and check the records and see what the communications were between the Secretary of Agriculture and the respective committee chairs at that time. I don't remember.

Mr. NUSSLE. You did receive concurrence by the ranking minority member and chairman of this committee that the CRP report was not necessary and not a priority and not one that was important enough to complete by December 31. Is that what you are telling us?

Mr. COLLINS. No, I am not saying that. I am saying that I don't know the answer to your question, and I would have to check to see if there is correspondence that documented such concurrence. My recollection of that period was that a concurrence was not achieved, that all parties had different lists of what the priority studies were. And I don't want to go beyond that until I have a chance to look at the record on that.

Mr. NUSSLE. If, in fact, you discover through your research that the two committees and the Senate and the House could not reach a concurrence on what the priority reports should be, what you are indicating to us today is that the administration did not feel CRP was an important enough issue to complete a report by December 31. Is that what you are telling us?

Mr. COLLINS. I would say that, without question, the administration felt the CRP was an important enough issue to invest lots of resources to complete lots of reports and lots of studies. Which we have done, I might say. What it has not done is commit those resources to package it up and send it to the respective committee chairs by December 31, 1993.

Mr. NUSSLE. What I am not clear on is that I don't go to a town meeting, I don't go to a meeting of farmers, I don't talk to farmers in cafes, I don't talk to farmers at grain elevators where—CRP is not brought up. Where the issue of what is going to happen isn't brought up.

It is clear from the discussions that I have heard just informally and formally here at this committee that that has been a high priority question and issue that we have wanted to get input from the administration on. So it is a little bit—it is concerning, but it is also a little befuddling that the administration would not complete—what would be a timetable that we could count on to get an answer or report or get this bundling or somebody go and three-hole punch all of these things and put them in a notebook or whatever it might be so that we could get a clear indication from the administration what your intentions are going to be with regard to the CRP?

Mr. COLLINS. I think you are going to get a clearer indication of our intentions when we make available our recommendations for the 1995 farm bill.

Mr. NUSSLE. So we have to wait until next year?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know when those recommendations will be made available, whether this fall or early in 1995.

But I would say that even though this report that you are referring to was not transmitted by the mandated date in 1993, as we moved into 1994 and the issue of contract expiration and the future resolution of the CRP became more and more urgent and prominent that we did create groups within USDA to do the very kinds of analyses you are talking about.

And I would say that it was only about a month ago that we held a briefing for the House Agriculture Committee staff. This package was presented to all of those who attended. The title is "Analysis of the Conservation Reserve Program: Farmers' Plans and Environmental Targeting Issues," which is one of the criteria that we were asked to address in the statutory language for that mandated report. About a few weeks ago we had a subsequent CRP briefing for staff.

So we have been doing things. We have been conducting such analyses and trying to put together the information and have been making it available as we have moved onward and begun to approach the 1995 farm bill discussion.

Mr. NUSSLE. Well, that report tells us where we are. It doesn't really tell us where we are going.

And to address the Chair—Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of anybody on our side indicating—on our side of the aisle, Republicans, on this committee—indicating that it would be OK not to have this report completed. And it troubles me that this was decided outside the law, section 2515 notwithstanding, because it indicates that the reports have to be done unless—or that the reports may be forgone if there is concurrence. And I am not aware of any concurrence, and I am very interested in getting that question answered in the future.

I don't know how we can ensure that is done, but I would certainly hope that the Department of Agriculture, through Dr. Collins at least, can provide an answer of how and when that concurrence from this committee was obtained.

Mr. COLLINS. I will certainly provide you with an answer of whether we believe such a concurrence was obtained. And, if not obtained, under what legal authority we acted in the way that we did. I will be happy to do that.

Mr. JOHNSON. That would clarify. And perhaps in discussions with the leadership of the ag committee both the ranking member and the chairman may simplify and clarify things as well.

Ms. McKinney.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, could you tell me what the incidence of fraud and waste are in this program?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't think I am prepared to do that at the moment. I would be happy to go back and find out what statistics or data we have and provide you with some assessment of non-

performance of contracts and what has been resolved in those nonperforming contracts.

Ms. MCKINNEY. I would love to have that, please.

[The information follows:]

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTED MATERIAL

Page 46, line 1092

Mr. NUSSLE. In deciding which mandatory studies to complete, did USDA obtain the concurrence of this Committee as required by Section 2515 of the FACT Act of 1990? If not, under what legal authority did the Department not complete the report on the Conservation Reserve Program mandated in Section 1437 of the FACT Act?

Mr. COLLINS. Section 2515 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 provides that, in order to conserve scarce resources, the Secretary of Agriculture may, after concurrence with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Agriculture, rank by priority the studies or reports authorized by the 1990 Act and determine which of those reports should be completed. Section 2515 further provides that the Secretary shall complete 12 of such studies or reports. A search of our records indicates numerous letters exchanged between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. The letters from the Department transmited a list of mandated studies ranked by priority and lists of studies to be completed. The last letter, dated February 24, 1992, from Secretary Madigan to Chairman de la Garza indicated that of the 69 mandated studies, the Department had completed 9 studies and 1 interim report and 26 studies were underway or would be completed if needed. No letters indicate concurrence among the Department and the

Committees on the studies to be done.

The February 29 letter commits the Department to "doing all we can to complete the most important studies and reports, given the funds we have available."

The specific CRP report mandated in section 1437 was judged to be of lower priority when the Department's study priorities were set following passage of the FACT Act, and that report was not completed. However, not completing the report at that time is not a reflection of the importance the Department places on the CRP and the need for CRP-related analysis. The CRP is considered extremely important by the Department and numerous studies of it have been conducted. Most recently, analysts from the Economic Research Service (ERS) briefed House Agriculture Committee staff twice within the last several of months on the CRP and distributed publications titled, "Analysis of the Conservation Reserve Program: Farmers' Plans and Environmental Targeting Issues," April 1994, and "Impacts on Farm Income and Local Rural Economies of Ending the Conservation Reserve Program," June 1994. Numerous other reports have been published, including "The Conservation Reserve Program, Enrollment Statistics for Signup Periods 1-11 and Fiscal Years 1990-92," ERS Statistical Bulletin No. 843; "Natural Resources and Users Benefit from the Conservation Reserve Program," ERS, AER No. 627; "Conservation and Environmental Issues in Agriculture, An Economic Evaluation of Policy Options," ERS Staff Report No. 9134; "The Conservation Reserve Program, An Economic Assessment," ERS AER No. 626.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTED MATERIAL

Page 47, line 1110

Ms. McKINNEY. How much waste, fraud, and abuse has been identified in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) through Agricultural, Stabilization, and Conservation Service (ASCS) audit, investigation, and internal management controls?

Mr. COLLINS. Participant compliance with the CRP contracts has been excellent. Abuses have been minimal and quickly corrected through application of the penalty clauses in the contracts. No fraud cases have been litigated. Generally, overpayments associated with the CRP have been the result of misinterpretations of procedure and other employee related errors. Through Office of Inspector General audits and ASCS internal reviews, approximately $1.5 million in erroneous payments have been issued and rectified. Approximately $0.5 million of these erroneous payments were issued due to participant errors or misrepresentations.

Ms. MCKINNEY. I have another question, and it is about the benefits of this $19 billion that has been spent. Is the benefit to the country worth the $19 billion or could we have better spent the money in some other area?

Mr. COLLINS. That is a good question that doesn't have an easy answer. One, the reason it doesn't have an easy answer is that a lot of benefits are nonmarket benefits. There is not an objective way to evaluate those benefits.

But there are people who are familiar with nonmarket valuation techniques, natural resource analysts who have tried to estimate the overall benefit to the society of the conservation reserve program, and they have concluded that there is a net benefit. That is, if you took the $19 or $20 billion that we spend on rental payments plus establishment cost sharing and you put that into present value, what that $19 billion is worth today—it comes out to $14 or $15 billion.

And then you compare that with the benefits you get out of the CRP, understanding that a lot of them require nonmarket valuation. A major benefit is the increase in farm income, which is not nonmarket. That is something we can estimate. Then, there are water quality benefits.

For water quality benefits—there is a whole range of things you have to estimate. What happens with sedimentation in ditches, the cost of cleaning out ditches, the effects on navigation, the effects on fish habitat, the effects on recreational fishing, the effects on municipal water treatment plants in dealing with more sedimentation in the river, all of these things have been done by people who looked at water quality benefits.

In addition to that, people look at soil quality benefits. That is lost income in the future due to lower yields from erosion. And they put a dollar value on those measures. And, they have looked at wildlife habitat and recreation.

Add all of that up, and you get the CRP benefits. One study estimated the net benefit to society of something like $3.5 to $11 billion.

There are different studies that have looked at that and come up with different numbers. We have at the Department of Agriculture done such a study. We have detailed numbers, and I will be happy to provide those to you.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Could you? Finally, also tell me how many minority- or women-owned farms are enrolled in the CRP program?

Mr. COLLINS. That is something I would not know off the top of my head but I will check and see if I could provide that to you.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Would you please do that?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Ms. MCKINNEY. How many CRP contract holders are women or minorities?

Mr. COLLINS. Approximately 22 percent of the CRP contract holders are female, 70 percent are male, and 8 percent are corporate entities. About one percent of the contract holders are minorities (Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Indian/Alaskan, and Hispanic). Of the minority contract holders, 32 percent are female.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Allard.

Mr. ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Collins, reading over your testimony, I got the impression that you haven't come to any conclusion, from a budget standpoint, of the benefits that accrue to nonag areas such as wildlife and environmental benefits. Is that true?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, in answering Ms. McKinney I indicated that we have done some estimates of overall benefits to the Nation as a whole from things like recreation, water quality benefits and so on. We do have some quantitative estimates of those things, dollar values, understanding that they are very difficult to quantify and there is some range around those estimates. But we have tried to look at those things to try and get a sense of what the bang for the buck is from CRP to society as a whole.

Mr. ALLARD. I would be interested in seeing those figures also, if you would provide those for the record, particularly as they break out in those various categories.

[The information follows:]

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL REQUESTED

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Mr. ALLARD. What are the benefits to the Nation of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)?

Mr. COLLINS. The Department's Economic Research Service (ERS) has estimated the overall benefits and costs of the CRP. The information was published in a report titled "The Conservation Reserve Program, An Economic Assessment," ERS, AER No. 626. The following table summarizes the study results. These estimates are for a 45 million acre CRP and would have to be reduced to reflect the net benefits of the current 36.4 million acre enrollment.

Table 16—National income gains and losses from the CRP

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| | *$billion* |
| Gross income gains: | |
| Landowners: | |
| Net farm income | 9.2 to 20.3 |
| Timber production | 4.1 to 5.4 |
| Natural resources/environment: | |
| Soil productivity | .8 to 2.4 |
| Surface water quality | 1.9 to 5.3 |
| Filter strip water quality | 0 to .3 |
| Wind erosion | .4 to 1.1 |
| Wildlife | 3.0 to 4.7 |
| Gross income losses: | |
| Consumer costs | (12.7 to 25.2) |
| Establishing cover crops: | |
| Landowner's share | (1.6) |
| Government's share | (1.6) |
| Technical assistance cost | (.1) |
| Net program benefit | 3.4 to 11.0 |

Mr. ALLARD. As we are getting into the CRP program my concern is that we don't just look at the benefits when it comes to the budget, as it accrues to the agricultural programs, and forget the benefits that come from the environment and wildlife resources. And I would hate to see us call on the farmer to pay for an entire program, and everybody else benefits in our discussion.

So those figures would be very important to me when we get into some of these discussions about budget and how that is breaking out into those various areas. And it is an area that I intend to pursue.

Mr. COLLINS. In the most self-serving way, let me say that is why we have economists at the Department of Agriculture. Because when people ask what are the costs we know what CBO and OMB and what our budget office is going to say, the Government costs. But we know also that there are food costs, taxpayer costs, and consumer costs.

Mr. ALLARD. Everybody thinks that the CRP program is great. Agriculture feels it is great. The environmental community feels it is great. The sportsmen feel it is great.

The problem comes up when you figure out who is going to pay for it. And I would hope—and it sounds to me like you are ready to be a strong advocate for the private property owner out there who is the farmer and make sure that you have good solid figures out there to support the farmer's position. Because I don't think the wildlife people, I don't think the environmentalists necessarily want to force value on their benefits.

And if you will do that, then you are going to force them to respond, and then maybe we can get some kind of response back from them as to what that value is so that when we get into those discussions those figures can be made available. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Inslee.

Mr. INSLEE. Thank you. I noticed in the testimony it talked about a reduction of 22 percent in erosion which is attributable to this program. Are we talking about a total one-fifth reduction in all erosion from all sources that we attribute to this one program? Is that what you really meant to say?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, that is a 22 percent reduction on cropland compared with 1985.

Mr. INSLEE. On cropland. Is there any way to compare the erosion effectiveness of this program compared to the conservation plans and some of the other things that you talked about?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir, there is. Let me give you a couple of rough figures. Don't hold me to the decimal points.

For CRP land, prior to its enrollment into the CRP, the average erosion rates were about 23 tons per acre per year. After being brought into the CRP, that has been reduced to about 1.5 to 2.0 tons per acre per year.

If you compare that with land under conservation compliance outside of the CRP, the average enrollment rate on that highly erodible land was 19 tons per year prior to implementation of the conservation plans. And for those conservation plans that are fully in place for which we have done measurements, which is about 70 million acres, the erosion—the average rate is now about 5 to 6 tons per acre per year.

So you can see the erosion reduction on the CRP land is greater than the erosion reduction on the land being farmed under conservation compliance, which stands to reason.

Mr. INSLEE. That is land in production, then, I assume.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir, that is why you would expect the reduction to be less.

Mr. INSLEE. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does Mr. Barlow have any questions of this witness?

Mr. BARLOW. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. The staff advises me, relative to the question that the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Nussle, raised—and we will look further into what agreements were made, but staff advises me that the Dole rule was accepted at the time, which limited the number of reports, which is an understandable provision. And that, in fact, was instrumental in determining what USDA would actually draft.

Thank you, Mr. Collins, for your testimony. Mr. Combest.

Mr. COMBEST. You might not have this, Dr. Collins, but do you have any idea how many counties in the Nation have maxed out in terms of their—there was about 25 percent of the eligible acres—of how many have maxed out?

Mr. COLLINS. We don't have that number on the top of our head, but we will get it for you, Mr. Combest.

Mr. COMBEST. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Dr. Collins.

[The information follows:]

Mr. COMBEST. How many counties have received approval from the Secretary to allow enrollment of cropland in the Conservation Resrve Program (CRP) to exceed the statutory limit of 25 percent of the total cropland in the county?

Mr. COLLINS. According to the available summary reports, approximately 100 counties have received approval to exceed the 25-percent limit established in the Food Act of 1985. However, this currently available information does not accurately identify the number of counties receiving approval for signups 10 through 12. Thus, a survey of all ASCS county offices with CRP enrollment is underway to obtain an up-to-date accurate count That information will be provided to the Subcommittee as soon as the survey is complete.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next panel consists of Ms. Terry Gullo, principal analyst, budget analysis division of the Congressional Budget Office, Washington, DC. And she is accompanied by Mr. Bob Sunshine, unit chief, natural resources unit, budget analysis division; Ms. Eileen Manfredi, principal analyst, budget analysis division, CBO; and Mr. Ian McCormick, principal analyst, budget analysis division.

And also on this panel will be Dr. Robert Young, codirector of the food and agriculture policy research institute at the University of Missouri; and Mr. Kenneth Cook, president of the Environmental Working Group, Washington, DC.

I want to welcome all of you and thank you for your participation in this hearing. This is the second and final panel. But I think this hearing will be very useful to the subcommittee.

We will proceed first with Ms. Gullo. And again, as with the previous witness, you may choose to summarize your statement or proceed however you are most comfortable. Your entire statement is received for the record by this subcommittee.

**STATEMENT OF THERESA GULLO, PRINCIPAL ANALYST, BUDGET ANALYSIS DIVISION, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE**

Ms. GULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the conservation reserve program with you this morning. My statement will briefly describe how the Congressional Budget Office baseline for the CRP is constructed and how we interpret various administration actions and budget rules as they relate to estimating the budgetary impact of this program.

The CBO baseline currently assumes that, beginning in fiscal year 1996, CRP contracts will not be extended when they expire. Although some have suggested that the baseline projections should assume extension of the existing contracts, CBO has no basis for assuming that contracts will be extended, and, indeed, the law governing baseline projections does not require such an assumption. Consequently, over the next 5 years, the baseline shows spending for the CRP declining from a high of $1.8 billion in 1995 to about $735 million in 1999 as contracts covering almost 30 million acres expire.

The Food Security Act of 1985 authorized the CRP. It directed the USDA to enter into contracts with landowners and farm operators to enroll from 40 to 45 million acres of farmland into the CRP by 1990. The Food Security Act also stipulated that CRP contracts have a term of between 10 and 15 years.

Between 1985 and 1990, 34 million acres were enrolled in the CRP, and all of them have 10-year contracts.

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 modified the CRP to expand the types of land eligible for the program and authorized USDA to continue enrolling land in the CRP through 1995. With the exception of a small amount of acreage devoted to planting hardwood trees and certain other specialized uses, contracts for all of the 2.5 million acres entered into the CRP after 1990 also have 10-year terms.

The FACT Act also required USDA, by December 31, 1993, to conduct a study of land that was enrolled into the CRP before 1990. The purpose of the study was to determine whether any of this acreage should remain in the CRP when existing contracts expire. USDA was to use the results of this study in determining whether to extend contracts for environmentally sensitive lands for up to an additional 10 years.

To date, USDA has not completed that study. Moreover, as we have been discussing this morning the FACT Act limited the total number of studies USDA is required to perform, and as a result, the study may never be carried out. Without this study, USDA's authority to extend expiring contracts is unclear.

Some people argue that USDA has no authority to extend CRP contracts, until it completes the study. Others argue that the FACT Act provides USDA with the authority to extend CRP contracts, regardless of whether the study is carried out. Some have also suggested that because the Food Security Act permits CRP contracts of up to 15 years, USDA could extend the initial 10-year contracts for another 5 years under the authority of that act. In any event—and I think the main point is—USDA has given no official indica-

tion that any contracts will be extended beyond their initial 10-year terms, even if it has the authority to extend them.

As table 1 in my testimony illustrates, CRP contracts will begin to expire in fiscal year 1996. By the end of 1999, contracts covering 30 million acres, with annual rental payments totalling $1.5 billion, will have expired. As a result, without extending existing contracts or enrolling new acreage, CRP spending will decline from an estimated $1.8 billion in 1995 to roughly $700 million in 1999.

According to some analysts, the baseline should not assume that CRP contracts will expire and should, instead, project funding based on the 38 million acres we estimate will be in the reserve by 1995. We see no basis for such a projection. USDA has not announced any policy regarding contract extensions, nor has it proposed any regulations to carry out such extensions.

In fact, the administration's 1995 budget and the midsession review of that budget, which reflect administration policy, both show CRP spending declining sharply over the next 5 years. Particularly in light of the ambiguity surrounding USDA's legal authority to extend contracts, CBO cannot assume extensions in its baseline unless some very clear, official indication exists that USDA can and will extend some or all of the contracts.

Some analysts have argued that the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, requires that the baseline be projected assuming that 38 million acres remain in the CRP indefinitely. This is simply not the case.

Section 257(b)(2) of that act, which specifies procedures for baseline projections—I will quote again. Dr. Collins quoted it, but I will do it again—requires that "no direct spending program with outlays greater than $50 million shall be assumed to expire in the budget year or outyears."

Although many of the CRP contracts will expire during the baseline period, the CRP program itself does not expire. It is operating and will continue to operate through the projection period, albeit at a declining level. Thus, the budget scoring rules governing the treatment of expiring programs have no relevance in this context.

That summarizes where we are on our baseline, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gullo appears at the conclusion of the hearing.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you. I know that there will be a number of questions relative to your testimony.

We will proceed next to Dr. Young.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. YOUNG II, CODIRECTOR, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE—FAPRI, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me summarize my testimony and I think focus extensively on commodity policy issues. That is where we feel like we have more of an area of expertise than in some of the environmental program benefits.

We have talked about baselines already this morning. Let me throw a little bit more baseline discussion into the mix.

We put our baseline up for very exhaustive review outside of our organization. We bring in about 120 analysts from around the country in January to sit down and look at our baseline, and about 1992 we put our baseline up for review and coming out of the 1990 farm bill discussion had included extension of 15 million acres in that baseline in 1992.

As part of that review we bring in people from the Hill, we bring in folks from the administration, we bring in folks from government, and we were basically told in our baseline review to drop any extension of CRP from our baseline analysis. That would come along late or as part of the 1995 farm bill discussion.

Consequently, we dropped extension of CRP from our baseline in 1992 and allow that program to expire in our baseline. And so any discussions that we have today will be off of a baseline that assumes that the CRP expires as well.

Let me quickly, though, go back and say that, as we let those contracts expire, we are following up on the survey that Dr. Collins talked about. We are bringing a little bit more than 60 percent of that acreage back into crop production. We have about 25 percent go into hay and forage. We have about 5 to 7 percent or so that end up in set-aside programs. We have the remainder going into trees or just plain does not come back into production.

I think it is important as we look at the CRP to go back and look at some of the historical effects that program has had on the committee to programs and in particular to recognize that we are running very low levels of set-aside programs, very low ARP's at this point in time, for the 1995 program in particular. We ran zero percent across the board with the exception of cotton. Where would we have been without the CRP?

And I think if you look in the 28, we would, except set-aside rates on wheat, to be in the neighborhood of 15 percent had we had that ARP plan in production. Corn would have been 7.5 percent. Cotton would have been 10 percent higher than it was.

If we turn that over and talk about income benefits to folks that are not in the CRP, we would be talking about per acre returns on wheat that would be probably running $15 an acre lower than they are now, corn in the neighborhood of $11, cotton we could be approaching $22 an acre in additional or reduced revenues. Again, just because of higher set-aside rates had the CRP not been in place. There have been some very significant benefits to crop producers that are not in the CRP that are associated with the CRP.

We have looked at two scenarios in our analyses. We have looked at a 50 percent extension and a 100 percent extension to mainly get some handle on the bounds of the CRP and where we might think we want to go with the CRP.

I think it is important to note that in our analysis we did not change the current mix of acreage. We assumed that half of the current contracts rolled forward or that 100 percent of the current contracts rolled forward. We did not change selection criteria or adjust for new signups. It looked more like 1990 enrollment criteria. We just rolled them forward.

I will say it is important when we talk about commodity program benefits to recognize where you are on set-aside rates to begin with, what your baseline includes. Our baseline rates are running

in the neighborhood of 5.5 to 7.5 percent on wheat and feed grains, levels that are comparable to what USDA had in their January baseline and comparable to what CBO have in their baseline as well.

Under a 50 percent extension we would expect that actual plantings would only be off by 1.7 million acres on average. By the time we would be out to the year 2002 that those plantings would be down by 2.5 million acres.

What you have going on is an interplay between set-asides or between ARP's and CRP. We would expect that under that 50 percent extension that we would have annual set-asides off by 9 million acres and corn prices would be up 5 cents and wheat prices up in the 4 and 5 cents range as well. But by some different adjustments on set-aside rates on corn, you could have taken care of a pretty significant percentage of that nickel.

We would expect by the end of period that meat expenditures would begin to turn up, and if we roll this analysis out we would see consumer meat expenditures up a little bit more. We are talking about savings in commodity programs, and we are acting like the program does expire.

So baseline spending rates are still in place, recognizing that there would be some contracts out there. But as those contracts expire or as the contracts would be renewed under this extension scenario, we would expect the commodity program savings in the area of 300 to $500 million a year. You could come back with a little bit different set-aside decision criteria and lose a very significant portion of that savings.

We would look for net farm income to be up about $1.5 billion under a 50 percent extension, and the input sector would be definitely affected. But recognize that the net change in plantings that we were talking about there was only up to 2.5 million acres by the time we were out to year 2002.

If we were to extend 100 percent of the contracts, which we would see as kind of the outside edge of the envelope here, we would be talking on average for plantings to be done by about 6 million acres by the time you were out to the year 2002, that those plantings would be off by 8.3 million acres. You have gotten to the stage where you have chewed through all the land that you had in annual set-aside programs, in ARP's, are now having to go out and take out additional land that would have otherwise come back into production.

Consequently, we are talking about the corn prices to be up in the 9 to 10 cents a bushel range, the wheat prices up 18 to 25 cents. Where things begin to show up is that once we get to the end of our analysis period, 2002, we have overall meat production in 2002 down by 400 million pounds.

What is probably more of a concern, if you will, is that the cattle sector, the cattle herd has been pulled down by 2 million head and the breeding herd is off by 1 million head and you know which way you are headed in 2003, 2004, and 2005. If we roll it out 2 to 3 years, more meat expenditures would be up fairly sharply.

We are generating a commodity program savings. By the time we are out to the end of the period, we are talking about a commodity

program savings in the neighborhood of $1.5 billion a year. It is going to vary slightly as we move on individual years.

One of the things to note is that that is not enough to completely offset the cost of the CRP, but if we would talk about reducing rental rates on average by $3 an acre you would have enough funds to basically extend the CRP with commodity program savings.

So as we talk about baselines, as we talk about where the Government program costs would be associated with CRP, if we talk about commodity program savings offsets or include those in this overall package you are not really going to have to go find that whole $2.6 billion. There would be some commodity program savings offsets.

We look for net farm income to be up, and by the year 2002 we are talking about farm income up by $4.4 billion; $1.7 billion of that is additional CRP payments.

The livestock sector does pay a cost, and their fee costs are up by $1 billion a year. The input sector will feel some of this. We would be talking about in excess of 500 million a year in reduced costs for manufactured inputs—read that fertilizer, pesticides, et cetera. So the input sector would feel this.

I would point out that this is a baseline issue, but it is very important that our baseline does not include or does not incorporate the GATT agreement.

And, as Dr. Collins talked about, if we were to come back and talk about GATT, we would basically put our current 5 to 7.5 percent set-aside rates down to close to zero. If we throw a 38-million acre CRP on top of that we would definitely be at zero.

The GATT analysis alone was adding back 1 dime on corn and 1 dime on wheat and 20 to 25 cents on beans. If we add on top of that a 38-million acre CRP, we would talk about significantly higher prices, and we would talk about the consumer, I think, really beginning to pay part of this bill by the time we were out to the year 2002 or so.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We would welcome any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Young appears at the conclusion of the hearing.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Dr. Young.

And, last, Mr. Cook.

## STATEMENT OF KENNETH A. COOK, PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

Mr. COOK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

In February of this year the Environmental Working Group published a report entitled, So Long, CRP. It was a 38-page analysis that dealt directly with the issues that the subcommittee is taking up in today's hearing. And I acknowledge not just the hearing but the interest you have taken, Mr. Chairman, in this vital subject from the very beginning.

We analyzed all 375,000 CRP contract records which we obtained from the Department of Agriculture. And we have since disseminated literally thousands of analyses of congressional district data, county level data, State data and national data from that capability we developed back in February.

For this hearing, we prepared an appendix to my testimony that provides each member of the subcommittee with CRP data for his or her congressional district. We estimate that as much as half of all CRP funds, as it turns out, are spent under contracts that enrolled in districts represented on this subcommittee. Seven of the top 10 districts in the country are represented on the subcommittee.

And I have to at this point inject an apology to Mr. Lucas. When we compiled this, sir, we were going off of the letterhead of the subcommittee, and your name is not enrolled on that letterhead, and, as a result, we did not include your district in this analysis. We will give you sheaves of paper by the end of the day to make up for that, and I apologize.

We made three points, basically, in our report in February, and I will reiterate them today.

First, we were intending "So Long, CRP" to kind of be a wake-up call to the conservation community and the farm community and the policymakers as well.

We have been working very hard ever since the passage of the 1990 FACT Act to try and understand what would happen as a result of the expiration of the contracts. And I have to say that in meeting after meeting that we had with the Department for several years after the enactment of the bill, whenever we asked what the Department was going to be doing by way of informing us about the future of the CRP and the studies that were required in the law, time and again we were told that it was the Dole amendment that was not going to allow them to be able to do the kind of analyses that we really needed to have done. That is one of the reasons we did our report.

We still have a great deal of information, and we know, among other things, that we are going to have trouble in the budget if we don't have some significant changes. Now we have a change in the way OMB looks at the extension question. We are hoping that we can work with our good colleagues at CBO and get them to see the light on this program, too.

The second point that we were making is an important one, to step back from the details of baselines and so forth. It was simply this: Conservation-based agricultural assistance has become a cornerstone of Federal farm programs.

We included a map in my testimony that shows CRP payments as a percent of total ASCS payments for 1 year, 1991. And, as we note on that map, in 245 counties in 1991 CRP made up half or more of all ASCS payments in those counties. In another 811 counties in 1991, CRP payments constituted between 20 and 50 percent of all payments.

Now, that would change somewhat, depending on the year. Some years ASCS pays out more for disaster than it does in others. And some years payments go up, as they did in 1993, sharply in the deficiency category.

But the fact is CRP is extremely important. It is probably—of any single program, it is probably of greater importance to members of this subcommittee and the Agriculture Committee as a whole than any of the commodity programs looked at individually.

The third point we would make is that farm programs that offer economic assistance to farmers and significant environmental benefits and incentives seem to attract and enjoy a wider and much more solid political base these days than traditional farm programs.

I think when you consider the fact that even though we have differences within the environmental community about what should be done next in terms of conservation assistance, there is very strong interest in making sure that the 1995 farm bill has a solid and significant conservation component to it—which means that we have to deal with this disappearing baseline, this reauthorization question we face.

And then, finally, I wanted to make one last point that we touched on, as it happened, back in February, but not as boldly as this subcommittee has recently touched on it, and that is the question of assessing risks and setting priorities.

We recommended in our report—and I include a page from the report at the very end of the testimony—we recommended that the Department look at the full range of environmental and human health risks that are raised in the agricultural context, look at those risks and try and determine what made sense from the standpoint of conservation expenditures and expenditures through other Federal programs.

A comparative risk exercise, we note, would provide a firmer context for making politically difficult decisions about the geographic allocation of USDA, technical and financial resources. I would simply note that, had a risk assessment framework been in place at the time CRP was enacted, funds and contracts would have been distributed very differently than they were.

Dr. Collins alluded to what has happened since 1990 with CRP enrollment ever since the environmental benefits index was utilized to determine where enrollment should go. He noted a shift, and I will repeat his observations: Prior to the use of the environmental benefits indexes only 22 percent of the contracts were in the lake and Corn Belt regions. But, after that, it went up to over half.

In a risk-assessment, risk-ranking context, not only CRP but lots of agricultural programs would, I think, be configured very differently. But, specifically, conservation funds would shift from areas probably where wind erosion is the primary problem and to areas where water quality, wetlands protection and worker health risks are.

I would say you would see a very different ordering of the rankings, for example, on the table we prepared for the subcommittee, a very different ranking of where conservation assistance would go. It would go where there are risks and where there are more people. It would move to the coasts. It would probably move south to wetlands areas and north to wetlands areas based on what we know now, which is, of course, one of the perils of this kind of assessment.

But as we look toward the 1995 farm bill I certainly hope that the subcommittee will take this kind of framework in consideration. It has all kinds of hairpin turns in it for the commodity pro-

grams and conservation programs alike, which we need to be very careful about before we drive them down.

But the fact remains that we would certainly see Mr. Farr and Ms. Thurman, Mr. Pombo and others who are, unfortunately, ranked at the bottom of CRP contracts—they would probably fare a lot better than they do now if we were looking at some of the environmental risks that could be dealt with with the next generation of conservation assistance programs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cook appears at the conclusion of the hearing.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Cook.

As Mr. Cook indicated and as the Chair previously noted relative to the study issue, looking back to 1991, at that time, and Senator Dole on the other side had a rule limiting the number of studies, but the 1990 farm bill literally authorized dozens of reports and studies.

And it has been called to my attention, a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter to the chairman of this committee, dated January 9 of 1991, in which the Department of Agriculture at that time prioritized reports and studies authorized. And the land use for expiring the conservation reserve program contracts, section 1437, was prioritized at the lowest priority, priority No. 3, at that time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

And without objection, that correspondence will be received in the record of the subcommittee for this hearing.

[The letter appears at the conclusion of the hearing.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Ms. Gullo, would an action by the Department to provide for a 1-year extension of the contracts expiring next October 1 be enough of a sign for you to take a look at including additional funds in your baseline? And if that wouldn't be enough signal for you, would it take a detailed design for the CRP in order for you to make such a change?

Ms. GULLO. Mr. Chairman, I think if the administration signaled that they were going to extend the first group of contracts that are set to expire next year and if they took some action to extend those contracts, that would be a clear signal to us to include extension of those contracts in our baseline at least for the term of those extensions.

I don't think that is really going to be that much of a problem. The harder question is what happens with contracts that are going to expire after that first group.

Mr. JOHNSON. In terms of timing, when would you have to receive this signal in order for us to have any hope of utilizing your revived baseline for farm bill consideration?

Ms. GULLO. We prepare our baseline in January, so any information we have by January of 1995 would be sufficient to allow us to evaluate that information for inclusion in the baseline.

Mr. JOHNSON. I know you would not mind putting your colleagues at OMB on the spot. So could you go over your thoughts on their rationale for total inclusion of CRP acreage in midsession review?

Ms. GULLO. I think, ultimately, they are going to have to give you—details about exactly what they assumed and why they assumed it.

But, apparently, OMB has interpreted the BEA as requiring them to continue funding levels in their baseline sufficient to make rental payments on 38 million acres, which is the amount in the baseline currently.

We disagree with that interpretation. Our view is that the rule was structured to make sure that the baseline does not drop out of its outlay projection, a program that is expiring in its entirety. If, for example, all 36 million acres that are currently in the CRP were set to expire next year, all of them together, and suddenly we were going to go from $1.8 billion to zero, I think we would then have a clearer case that the BEA rule applied to the CRP because the whole program was expiring.

We believe that is not the situation we find ourselves in right now with the CRP. The program is continuing to operate, even though certain contracts are expiring. That is the difference between our view of the rule and OMB's.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Cook, you have followed very closely a wide range of environmental programs apart from CRP. Could you put into some perspective, at least budgetarily, the relative significance of the CRP vis-a-vis other environmental programs that are outside of the USDA or inside that address serious environmental issues?

Mr. COOK. Certainly, Mr. Chairman. In fact, we just published a 250-page report of all the environmental programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, and we reviewed them in great detail.

And I would have to say, from a spending standpoint, just pure outlays, the conservation reserve program ranked up there with any of the major environmental programs that this country runs. Close in outlays to the amount we spend on wastewater treatment. More than we spend on Superfund. Far more than we spend on most of the individual programs at EPA.

And, in fact, the EPA budget for all of its operating programs is $2.6 billion. So, at $1.8 billion, I haven't been in Washington so long that I can't tell that that is a significant difference, but at least we are in the ballpark.

I would say that there are very few other sources of income transfer and conservation assistance that have been available in the past to rival this for rural America. And I don't see any on the horizon. I don't think we will ever see the day when we can find significant, incentive-based assistance to rural America for its conservation problems like we have now in the budget through CRP. It is very important.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would it be fair to say that while there may be differences of opinion about how best to implement a future conservation program that preserving that baseline is a very important priority—and this is generalizing—but of the environmental community in general? That that is a resource that is critically important?

Mr. COOK. Yes, sir. I can't speak for my colleagues, but I would definitely say that if you look at even the statutes that I know members of this committee may worry about more than others such

as the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, these statutes that are outside the direct purview of this committee, their future implementation as they affect agriculture will, in large measure, depend on what kind of resources are going to be available for the future in terms of conservation assistance. If those sums go down, if we cannot find the money we need to find to provide meaningful incentives to producers, that is going to change the complexion of the response in those other laws.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Combest.

Mr. COMBEST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is a most unique kind of program. It seems like everybody who is familiar with it likes it to differing degrees.

But I do think that when we are looking at the 1995 farm bill, environmental conservation measures are going to be significant in terms of determining what the policy direction is going to be in the 1995 farm bill, and we are going to have to accommodate in some way those 36 million acres.

Ms. Gullo, when you are looking at anticipated costs—and you would make your assumptions based on the fact that there would not be an extension of the CRP program—are you making the assumption that there will be increases in other agricultural areas of expending due to the fact there will not be an extension of CRP such as deficiency payments?

Ms. GULLO. Yes, we do. And, actually, Eileen and Ian could answer those questions we do incorporate in our baseline assumptions that some of the acreage will be coming out of the CRP and that some of it will be planted and other decisions are going to be made. So those adjustments are being made in the baseline.

Mr. COMBEST. As you do this function, do you look at, for example, anticipated costs in disaster payments, anticipated increases in cost of crop insurance they would also eventually come under? Or is it just in deficiency payments?

Ms. GULLO. I will let Eileen answer that question.

Ms. MANFREDI. It is only in deficiency payments.

Mr. YOUNG. And that would be the same in our case. Those of episodic events.

Mr. COMBEST. I realize this analysis is very difficult to grasp, but would you agree that we are probably looking at increased costs in disaster and/or crop insurance payments if 35 million acres come out and go into production?

Mr. YOUNG. I would say "yes", sir.

Mr. COMBEST. Dr. Young, you mentioned that livestock costs would be up somewhat—or costs to livestock producers because of feed. I would also argue that—I don't mean argue—I would also put in what I believe would be the case if we also looked at it that prices are also higher because of CRP. So that while the production costs may be somewhat higher, I would think that the livestock prices, when they sell livestock, are also higher because of the number of cattle that would be—not just cattle but other livestock—that the increased number, which would be the supply because of the number of acres that would be devoted to hay and grazing or other livestock feeding.

Mr. YOUNG. You get into a little bit of a catch-22. You are going to pay higher feed costs under an extension of CRP. You are also

going to pay higher forage costs. Expiring CRP does reduce forage costs.

Mr. COMBEST. You mentioned some prices per pound or bushel where you are doing—and grain price. And you mentioned cotton per acre. Can you give me the pounds per acre that you were using when you made that determination? And price per pound?

Mr. YOUNG. Well, we were using our baseline prices. Right now, I think we look like we know what we are talking about on rice but not on cotton in terms of our price projections. We have cotton price projections now for the upcoming year that are quite a bit lower than what the market is currently trading.

Mr. COMBEST. What were the ones that you were using?

Mr. YOUNG. That would be the change on returns per acre. Our baseline cotton prices for the 1994 cotton year would be in the appendix 1 or 2, the baseline levels.

Mr. COMBEST. They would be listed in your testimony in the appendix?

Mr. YOUNG. They are in the neighborhood of 58 cents, which is well below where the market is currently trading.

Mr. COMBEST. Right.

Mr. Cook, this information, this is some really interesting stuff you put together here.

Mr. COOK. Thank you, sir.

Mr. COMBEST. This shows us some things here that we didn't know before. I think we ought to start figuring the payments based upon tons of soil saved. We are going to come out like a bandit if we do that in west Texas.

But what does the—I am having a difficult time in my own mind—your map, which I also found very interesting—what does that tell you? What does that map—I am interpreting that map a number of different ways. What is the most significant thing about that map to you?

Mr. COOK. Well, the most significant thing for me is we know that CRP is a big program in its own right, $20 billion over 10 years. But this map begins to paint the picture of how important CRP payments are relative to all ASCS assistance in 1991. What that tells me is that large parts of the country, you are looking at 20 percent or more of all ASCS assistance in that year comes from one single program, and it is broadly distributed.

If we were to map the wheat program, it would not look like this or the cotton or corn programs. It would not look like this. A conservation-based program, obviously, is going to. That is another point I would make out of it.

And then, finally, it does show some areas of concentration where both in relative and absolute terms CRP is very important. Obviously, your part of the world is one of them. Northern Missouri, southern Iowa, eastern Colorado, lots where you see the areas where there is a tremendous concentration.

And some of those areas where it is 50 percent or more of the total ASCS payments comes from CRP, one of the reasons that is is because there are not very many other forms of assistance available to those areas, in the Southeast, for example, and in a lot of cases there is not a heavy commodity program participation in that area. Those are some of the things that I would see from that.

We have done maps for other years, and it varies somewhat, but you still see similar patterns. It is an important program across a wide range of counties. I was surprised by this when we did this map. I was really surprised.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Cook, I appreciate your chart. I think it is important to link the tons of soil saved to the number of contracts and the amount of CRP acres enrolled in a given district.

Do you believe that wind erosion is a key environmental concern that ought to be in the forefront of a new and revised CRP program?

Mr. COOK. I have always thought that wind erosion was not something that we have studied enough. There is very little good information about the impacts of wind erosion on crop yields, wildlife, even on human health. There has been some work that has been done, but not very much.

I would certainly hope it would have an important role. How it would fare relative to other, better-studied risks, I don't know.

Certainly from the standpoint of the Great Plains area, you would also have to take into account wildlife benefits as well as wind erosion. And, among those benefits, I would say that you would have to give weight to endangered or threatened species that might be helped just from purely an environmental standpoint, that might be helped by the program relative to, say, more abundant game species that have economic value for sportsmen but may not rate so high, strictly speaking, from an environmental standpoint.

I think the column, tons of soil saved, all of these numbers that come, except for the aggregation into congressional districts, they all come directly from USDA's data base. I think most analysts agree that probably the tons of soil saves column is exaggerated. I think that for the following reason: That when the contracts were first signed, there was a tendency to overstate the pre-CRP erosion rates in some cases. And, therefore, the savings that we see are probably not as great as we are presenting in this table, but they are still very significant.

Mr. POMEROY. This is the first time I have had an opportunity on the record to tell you how disappointed I am with your prior study involving crop insurance and disaster payments. I believe that it was flawed in methodology and that you took a several-year span that reflected a 500-year flood and a very severe drought, clearly acknowledged to be a highly abnormal climate consideration. That, obviously, had a very stark impact on crop production.

Second, you compared congressional districts without any regard to evaluation of the relative amount of production agriculture acreage in that district, and North Dakota figured in at the top of your study. And, of course, North Dakota probably has more crop acreage than any other congressional district and so that was not really an apples-to-apples comparison or not—although I believe it clearly and deliberately impugned the working of these programs in North Dakota and raised the appearance that people are farming the programs and not the production agriculture in North Dakota.

You have long enjoyed an excellent reputation in this committee as being a member of the environmental community that contrib-

utes very constructively to the melding of ag policy and environmental policy in a positive way. If I read your testimony correctly, you are indicating that continuation of CRP funding will be something you will be evaluating in terms of looking at the balance in a new farm program.

Mr. COOK. That is very much the case. We very much intend to look at CRP and other programs very carefully. And I won't go into detail about our study of disaster and crop insurance. I will just say it was certainly not our intention to single out any particular State. And we tried to remind people that there are some States that are represented by only one Member, and, therefore, a congressional district equals a State in our reports, but sometimes people forget that. We certainly didn't mean to do that.

We do think there are problems in North Dakota with crop insurance and disaster assistance. I have to tell you. And it is not just from the tabulations that we published. We have data going back farther than that.

But the main point of that study that a lot of people missed was that, for most producers—and we put it right in the press release—agricultural assistance through the disaster programs is really pretty modest, and they don't get it very many years.

Mr. POMEROY. Maybe the listing is so heavy for us single-State Representatives that we get a little sensitive. Although I did think that your study was wanting in a couple of important respects. I do also think, however, it points that there will be areas that we will disagree. In fact, there may be lots of areas where we disagree.

Where there are areas where we agree, like the conservation reserve program, it is an opportunity that ought to be capitalized on and seized with vigor and enthusiasm by this committee, and I look forward to working with you on continuing and revising and, hopefully, improving from your perspective and North Dakota's perspective the CRP program.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Lucas.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cook, I await with great curiosity to see where I weigh in on this list. Of course, being one of the most recent arrivals, I have discovered myself in this situation many times. Hopefully, on the 8th of November my constituents will regard me as a first-time candidate as opposed to an incumbent also.

For a few final months of looking out the window of that Rayburn Building—which I know that office space will go away, also—but representing a district in the part of Oklahoma that I do and in a region of the country that I share with a number of my colleagues here, looking at how mother nature treated us in the not-too-recent past, in the thirties and fifties and other periods of time, I can't help but express my concern and support for the CRP program and the positives that, I think, it has accomplished and will continue to accomplish. And, to echo my comments from earlier today, just to thank the chairman and the ranking minority member for the privilege of having this hearing today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Gullo, I think I understood what you said. I am still a little curious however. Can you explain exactly what you need from the Department by January? Do you need a letter? Do you need something else—it is still unclear to me. What is the normal signal that you would need to get from USDA?

Ms. GULLO. Normally, when we begin to put together our baseline in January we evaluate a number of things in deciding what to put into our baseline for the CRP.

Mr. PETERSON. What do you need from the Department?

Ms. GULLO. Things like what specifically is the administration's policy? What steps have they taken to implement that policy? What specific acres will be involved—specifically affected by that policy? In other words, it has to be——

Mr. PETERSON. Just a letter to you that they could send? Does it have to be articulated——

Ms. GULLO. Probably by the end of the year, I will know something about the first group of acres coming up for expiration next year—there may be a very clear policy about what is going to happen with those acres, and that would be sufficient to make an assumption about them.

But, beyond that, it seems to me that we are going to have to know a lot about what the long-term policy is going to be and what steps are actually taken to implement that policy.

Mr. PETERSON. And if there is silence, you are just going to leave it out.

What about this study? Some people think that USDA has to do this study. Is that your position?

Ms. GULLO. No, we are not taking a position whether or not they are required to do it.

Mr. PETERSON. So, not doing the study would not have any impact on what you decide.

Ms. GULLO. We are going to look to the administration for information about what they think their authority is—what authority they are prepared to act on.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Cook, I want to commend you for doing this analysis. And I assume that what you put together is accurate.

I would somewhat chastise the Department. It seems kind of ludicrous to me that somebody such as yourself and your organization would have to do this, that the Department would not be able to do this. I think it just shows you how and why the American people have so little confidence in the Federal Government. I mean, this is crazy if we don't have this kind of information within the Department. They have the information. It just boggles my mind. Anyway, that is another issue.

How did you get this information from the system? Did they give it to you on computer tape?

Mr. COOK. On main frame computer tape. We have similar records, actually, for all ASCS programs now—in more detail.

Mr. PETERSON. You feed it into your PC's and analyze it. But they don't do this, do they?

Mr. COOK. I think it varies from place to place within the Department. Some seem to be a little further along than others in making information readily available outside the experts who run the main frame computers.

Mr. PETERSON. But the people in the Department don't have that information in the form that you have it because they have not done the work to get it in that shape, right? If they did have it you would not have had to go through all of this work, right?

Mr. COOK. I guess that is right. But I hate to criticize my friends on the Department who have gone out of the way to provide us with this——

Mr. PETERSON. I think that is good. But, I mean the Department of Agriculture isn't the only Department that is completely incompetent in terms of computer systems. We have it in HUD. We have it in just about every agency that I have had the opportunity to look into. It just drives me crazy that we can't untangle this situation.

Mr. COOK. I say, Congressman, we have made the information available without charge to the Department.

Mr. PETERSON. Is it available to anybody else?

Mr. COOK. Yes.

Mr. PETERSON. So I could get this information put in my computer and manipulate it and figure out what I want to figure out?

Mr. COOK. Yes, sir, I think we could probably help you with that.

Mr. PETERSON. Then I will probably be giving you a call. I understand it is on Macintosh.

Mr. COOK. Right, but I think we could probably adapt it to DOS. Unattractive as that might be to us, we would make the adaptation.

Mr. PETERSON. I understand.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It seems to me that what we are struggling over is whether we are going to use the program for crop control or for conservation programs. And perhaps, Mr. Chairman, as we look at this in the rewriting of the farm bill, we ought to look at kind of realignment, and that is take a look at what State and local governments are doing to set the priority that Mr. Cook talks about that, essentially, you identify where the risk areas are and you use this program as a carrot to get landowners involved in those risk areas to be involved in the program.

The difficulty with it is that it is a voluntary program, and, therefore, areas that may be high risk, the landowner may not want to be in it. I would think that we have an opportunity here to make sure that the right hand of the Government knows what the left hand is doing.

In California, we required farmland mapping of all the primary ag soils. We require counties to zone those areas for agricultural purposes. We have a program that allows farmers to put their land into contract so that they will not develop the land.

The pressure has been, under urban sprawl, that urban sprawl moves out over farmland and because it is taxed its highest and best value that the commercial value exceeds—the taxes exceed what you can make off the land so you can go into contract to protect that land, essentially a conservation program. But in that then you promise for 20 years that you will not do anything but farm that land, and if you want to get out of it, you have to give a 20-

year notice ahead of time. That way, they can't take advantage of the program and then turn around and commercially sell the land.

We also have a lot of requirements that they do all the environmental riparian mapping and so on that seems to me are beneficial to these programs.

And the point I am trying to make out is, if indeed we are going to be limited by the amount of money we can put into the program, we ought to get the best bang for the buck that requires State and local governments to be partners with us in trying to develop a program that best meets good land use management practices. And I think we have enough Federal programs to do this in a very effective way.

I want to thank Mr. Cook for his—when I came in here, I didn't know how much land of my district was in the program, and now I have it down to the minutia, and I really appreciate it. In fact, what I am going to do is go back and apply what I have been saying here, what I have heard today, to these particular pieces of land and see if I can come back to this committee with some constructive recommendations for how to improve the program as we go into the farm bill next year.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Penny.

Mr. PENNY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CRP is allowed on filterstrips and grass waterways. I am curious to know, Dr. Young, whether you believe that more of an emphasis on signing up these smaller erosion protection strips would be preferable to signing up an entire section of land as we look to the cost constraints we are going to face in the future.

Mr. YOUNG. Let me comment again on the commodity program side and not on the environmental benefits. Let me not comment on those. That is not where I think we have expertise.

On the commodity program side, I think that would free up a number of other acres in that same section that probably could be brought back into production under a conservation compliance plan with an appropriate level or with a reduced level of soil erosion, et cetera. That you could probably bring that land back into production and not have an environmental problem.

Mr. PENNY. In those instances where you have enrolled a grass waterway in the CRP which then allows the rest of that field to be cropped, what sort of rental payment are you paying on the grass water strips as compared to the rental that you might pay per acre on an entire section?

Mr. YOUNG. As we have calculated costs—and we do this on a national basis—we basically have assumed average rental rates for all the land that is in the program.

Mr. PENNY. So in terms of the cost per acre you are not seeing a differential, but it is certainly far less money for the conservation benefit to rent out just the strip rather than the entire section.

Mr. YOUNG. It would appear to. But I am not a research economist.

Mr. PENNY. You indicated that 10 to 12 percent of the total CRP acres have now been planted to trees? Did I read that——

Mr. YOUNG. I think that is in Dr. Collins' testimony, but I want to say that is probably a little high.

Mr. PENNY. It sounded high. I don't know of more than a few acres in my district that may have been planted trees.

Mr. COOK. I thought that was a little high myself. I thought the goal was 12 percent.

Mr. PENNY. Is there anything we can do to encourage some of these acreages to be planted to trees if we extend this program?

Mr. YOUNG. I would imagine if you provide additional cost share or maybe look at those rental rates in a different form than you would on just pasture rental rates or land that is going to go back to grass.

Mr. PENNY. I suppose this obviously varies from region to region. Are there particular trees that we might want to encourage in different regions? Apples in some regions, walnuts, hazelnuts?

Mr. YOUNG. I would think you would probably want to be leaning toward hardwoods rather than softwoods. And, that way, if you are paying for a 10- or 15-year contract, that that area would stay in those trees for a longer period of time. In our analysis, the land that is currently under trees we assume stays under trees even after the contracts expire.

Mr. PENNY. That is certainly the advantage. But from the farmer's perspective, if we can encourage them to be innovative in terms of looking at a tree that maybe 10 years down the road will return some sort of investment for them.

Mr. YOUNG. And we have a fairly strong program going on at the University of Missouri to look at agriforestry that would look at strip farming and planting the alleyways and use of the alleyways between those trees. And those are some of the things that could be discussed.

Mr. PENNY. I appreciate some creative thought being given to how to coordinate that strategy with the CRP.

The other thought is, in addition to forage crops, whether you have thought of other nonrow crops that we might allow to CRP acres that would give us the erosion protection but still allow farmers to make some income off of those acres.

Mr. YOUNG. I would say that we have really kind of just begun to look at economic uses of CRP land and options for economic uses. The one that immediately jumps to attention is let's graze that land or allow some forage harvesting on that land, and that runs into problems that I think we are all familiar with.

Mr. PENNY. It does. But, by the same token, we are spending a lot of money to simply idle the land. If we do not renew the CRP, then we have that land going back into production, either row crop production, which could create the problems for our environment, or it could at that point go into forage crops. So, that is the nature of life in agriculture that you are not always sure what your neighbor is going to do with his or her land.

But in addition to forage on those acres, which I think we ought to give more serious consideration for the future, it might be useful for the Department to think of other cropping possibilities that don't involve the environmental risks. And here, again, the notion is to achieve these conservation benefits at far less cost.

And if we can provide protection on roughly 36 or 38 million acres nationwide, while allowing farmers to plant an income-producing tree or hardwood on those acres, allowing them to use those

acres for forage purposes or allowing them to take some other crop off of those acres that would not entail the same environmental risk as row cropping, I think that that may be the direction we would want to go as we rewrite the CRP program in the 1995 farm bill.

And I think, most clearly, we have seen the financial benefits to the Government as well as the environmental benefits of signing up filterstrips and grass waterways and some of these conservation structures. And as we allow some of these fields to come back out of the CRP, it might be prudent for us to think about offering farmers a CRP arrangement on the sort of conservation structure that would be required to provide similar erosion protection.

And, again, with declining budgets, my hope would be that for far less money we could probably protect as many acres if we start thinking creatively.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON. I didn't use all of my time. I had one more question.

It seemed to me that you were saying, that we ought to fight to get the baseline adjusted to include CRP funding but we ought not discuss how we are going to spend it. Is that your position? That the CRP may be one option, but your group would like to look at other types of environmental spending that would come out of this baseline. Is that accurate?

Mr. COOK. That would be accurate, sir.

Mr. PETERSON. Have you got a position in terms of how the funding should be allocated?

Mr. COOK. No, we have not. And I am going to check it with Mr. Pomeroy anyway before we release it. We are still working on that.

Mr. PETERSON. Do have you any time line as to when your group might release a position statement?

Mr. COOK. I expect we will have something out by the fall, by November or December.

Mr. PETERSON. Would that include some different ideas along the line of what Mr. Penny is talking about?

Mr. COOK. That is right. A lot of Mr. Penny's ideas are ones that we are trying to look at carefully. I think those are elements of where we need to go.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank the members of this panel for a very valuable contribution to the subcommittee's deliberations. And getting your statements on the record will be very helpful to us as we proceed on the CRP debate.

Thank you. Everyone's statements are received for the record.

And with that, this subcommittee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.

[Material submitted for inclusion in the record follows:]

STATEMENT OF KEITH COLLINS
ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEFORE
THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT, CREDIT, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

August 2, 1994

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, the Department welcomes the opportunity to discuss the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Early in 1995, debate on new farm program legislation will begin in earnest. My goal today is to review CRP performance and provide the Subcommittee with an indication of the economic and environmental impacts of the CRP. At the outset, I want to emphasize that the Department believes the CRP has been a tremendously beneficial program for producers and the general public. The CRP has saved soil, enhanced wetlands, improved soil and water quality, expanded wildlife habitat and populations, encouraged tree planting, helped balance commodity supply and demand, reduced deficiency payments, and strengthened farm income. Given its success and popularity, the CRP will play an important role in the 1995 Farm Bill debate regarding environmental and conservation policy options.

Historical Overview

The CRP is a voluntary, long-term cropland retirement program that was established in the Conservation Title of the Food Security Act of 1985 (1985 Act). The 1985 Act specified that 40 to 45 million acres of cropland be enrolled in the CRP by the end of the 1990 crop year. By late 1989, or just prior to the beginning of congressional debate on the 1990 Farm Bill, a total of 33.9 million acres had been enrolled in the CRP in nine signup periods.

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Important goals of the CRP during 1986-89 were to reduce soil erosion on highly erodible cropland, to facilitate the transition and management of highly erodible cropland to conservation compliance, and to provide a significant multi-year withdrawal of cropland from production for supply control reasons. Secondary objectives included protecting the nation's long-run capacity to produce food and fiber, reducing sedimentation, improving water quality, and fostering wildlife habitat.

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (1990 Act) extended the enrollment period through 1995, and emphasized water quality and other environmental concerns. The 1990 Farm Bill also altered the payment cap thereby ensuring that rental agreements did not exceed the fair market value of the land. Since 1990, three additional signup periods have increased acreage in the CRP to 36.4 million acres. However, due to Federal budget pressures and changes in the supply-demand picture for major commodities, subsequent legislation capped total CRP enrollment at 38 million acres, and since 1992, funds for additional CRP enrollment have not been appropriated.

Program Requirements: Producers who participate in the CRP must comply with the terms of their CRP contract, which include establishing and maintaining a specified vegetative cover, typically grass or trees, on enrolled land. No haying, grazing, or other commercial use of CRP forage is allowed during the contract period, unless the Secretary makes a special determination allowing such use in response to a drought or other emergency. Participating producers must also agree to a reduction in their aggregate crop acreage base during the period of the CRP contract. The reduction is equal to the ratio of the acreage enrolled in the CRP to the total cropland on the farm.

In return, participating producers receive annual rental payments, 50 percent of the cost of establishing vegetative cover, and conservation technical assistance. When the contract expires, the producer is under no further obligation to maintain the vegetative cover, and the crop acreage base that was reduced during the CRP contract is once again available to the producer. Producers, therefore, have several options for land enrolled in the CRP following contract expiration: returning the land to crop production, designating the land as conserving use under the Acreage Reduction Program (ARP), or under the so-called 0/85 and 50/85 provisions of the commodity programs, using the land for haying and/or grazing livestock, or keeping the land idle or in trees. If the CRP acreage is highly erodible land (HEL), producers must maintain or implement an approved conservation plan to remain eligible for farm program benefits. If the producer maintains the enrolled CRP acreage in appropriate conserving uses, the Secretary is required to extend protection of crop acreage bases, allotments, and quotas.

To enroll cropland in the CRP, producers apply at their county ASCS office during designated signup periods, indicating the fields they propose to enroll and the annual rental payment that they require to retire the land from production for 10-15 years. In signup periods 2 through 9, USDA allowed producers to retire land accepted in the CRP in either the current year or to postpone retirement and payments until the following year.

For the first three signup periods held in 1986, eligibility was based on the land capability class and actual erosion rates. In 1987, eligibility was expanded to include land with an erodiblity index (inherent potential erosion) of eight or greater to provide consistency with conservation compliance. In 1988, filter strips were made eligible for water quality

purposes and eligibility was relaxed for tree planting. Areas subject to scour erosion and cropped wetlands were made eligible in 1989.

Following enactment of the 1990 Act, USDA developed a new CRP bid evaluation and selection process. After determining that the producer and the land met the basic eligibility requirements, eligible bids were compared with a USDA-determined bid cap to ensure that bids exceeding the prevailing rental rate were not accepted. The remaining bids were evaluated based on an environmental benefits index (EBI) as a way of comparing and ranking CRP bids. The higher the overall EBI score per dollar of Federal CRP expenditure, the greater the environmental benefits per dollar spent, if the land is retired from crop production. The EBI employed in the last three CRP signup periods is the summation of these seven separate factors each of which represent a different program goal: surface water quality improvement; potential ground water quality improvement; preservation of soil productivity; assistance to producers most affected by conservation compliance; tree planting; enrollment in State water quality areas; and enrollment in established conservation priority areas. Wildlife habitat was not included because there was no consensus on how wildlife habitat should be measured for EBI purposes, even though the CRP has contributed significantly to wildlife habitat.

Because data for calculating the EBI were not collected prior to the 10th signup period, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) took a five percent sample of earlier contracts to establish such information for all contracts. These data indicate that a share of CRP acres have a disproportionately high EBI score.

Acreage Enrolled: Since the first signup period held in March 1986 through the 12th

and most recent signup period in June 1992, 375,000 contracts covering 36.4 million acres have been enrolled in the CRP. This represents about eight percent of U.S. cropland. About 60 percent of this enrolled cropland is located in the Northern and Southern Plains and Mountain regions. Texas has the most acreage enrolled in the CRP, 4.2 million acres, followed by North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana.

A major shift in the location of enrolled CRP acres occurred following enactment of the 1990 Act. In the 1990 Act, Congress established conservation priority areas and directed USDA to achieve a significant level of enrollment in these watersheds. The Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) was designed for enrolling wetlands through long-term easements, however, any cropland in the Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, or Great Lakes region conservation priority areas was made eligible for the CRP regardless of erodibility.

There are several differences between enrollment in the first nine signup periods and enrollment in the last three, primarily due to the revised acceptance procedure. For example, about 60 percent of the acreage enrolled in 1986-1989 was located in the Plains and Mountain regions, while 27 percent of post-1990 enrolled acreage was accepted from this region. Post-1990, 50 percent of CRP enrolled acreage was in the Lake States and Corn Belt, while 22 percent of CRP acreage was enrolled in these regions prior to 1990. Twelve percent of post-1990 enrolled acres were planted to trees, compared with 6 percent in 1986-1989. Two-thirds of the erosion reduction in the post-1990 signup periods was water-caused erosion, while most of the erosion reduction in the 1986-1989 signup periods was wind-caused erosion. Both forms of erosion can reduce agricultural productivity, but reductions in water-caused erosion generally produce greater offsite water quality and recreational benefits.

Almost 15 percent of post-1990 acres came from conservation priority area watersheds draining into the Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, and the Great Lakes Region, compared with two percent in the first nine signup periods.

There are a total of 23.3 million acres of crop acreage base that have been temporarily removed from crop production by the CRP. This includes 10.8 million acres of wheat base, 4.3 million acres of corn base, 2.8 million acres of barley base, 2.5 million acres of sorghum base, and 1.4 million acres of upland cotton base. The Department estimates that about four million CRP acres were formerly planted to soybeans.

In the signup periods before 1990, 30 percent of enrolled acres were wheat base and about 10 percent were corn base. Over the last three signup periods, wheat and corn base each accounted for slightly over 20 percent of the enrolled CRP acres.

The first CRP contracts, covering roughly 2 million acres, will expire on September 30, 1995. Current program requirements allow contract-holders to begin preparing seed beds 90 days earlier. The bulk of CRP contracts covering 22 million acres expire in 1996 and 1997.

Direct Costs: USDA currently spends approximately $1.8 billion annually on CRP rental payments. Over the entire period of existing CRP contracts, the program will have provided $19 billion in rental payments and another $1.4 billion in cost-share assistance for establishing vegetative cover. The CRP has represented approximately 50 percent of total Federal spending on agricultural conservation programs since 1986, and 8 percent of farm program spending.

The average annual rental rate for a CRP acre is $49.67, which varies regionally.

The Corn Belt has the highest average rate at $74.26, while the Mountain region has the lowest average rate at $39.67. Some data suggest that a significant number of CRP acres, located mainly in the Plains and Mountain regions, are receiving rental payments that exceed the local prevailing rate for comparable land.

Nominal CRP rental rates have risen over time. The average rental payment for the first signup period in 1986 was about $42. By the ninth signup period, held in August 1989, the average rental payment had risen to $51. The average rental payment for signup periods 10-12 is close to $60 per acre. The increase after 1989 is due primarily to the regional shift in enrollment following enactment of the 1990 Act.

Characteristics of Participants

According to USDA's 1991 Farm Costs and Returns Survey (FCRS), 19 percent of all U.S. farm and ranch operations receive CRP rental payments. These farms and ranches hold 14 percent of all farm assets and account for 23 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural production. Farm businesses receiving CRP payments were generally more profitable and had higher average net cash and net farm income than other farm businesses in 1991.

The FCRS provides information on the financial and structural characteristics of farm operators receiving CRP payments. CRP enrollees can be categorized into groups based on the percentage of their land enrolled in the CRP.

Low enrollees have less than 33 percent of their acres enrolled in the CRP. These farms account for 75 percent of all enrollees and receive about 40 percent of all CRP payments. These farm operators supply more operator labor, operate more acres, and have

greater investment and higher production than either non-CRP enrollees or operators with a higher percentage of their acres enrolled in the CRP.

High enrollees, or those with more than two-thirds of their acres in the CRP, have, on average, smaller operations, do not consider their primary occupation to be farming, and supply less operator labor. CRP payments comprised 30 percent of gross farm income for these enrollees compared with two percent for low enrollees. While these farms represent 11 percent of enrolled farms, they receive 33 percent of all CRP payments.

Environmental Benefits

The CRP has reduced soil erosion by 700 million tons per year compared with conditions that existed in 1985. This is a 22-percent reduction in U.S. cropland erosion. Post-1990 erosion reductions averaged 16 tons per acre; a net improvement over the 14 ton per acre average of the ninth signup period, the last to be held in the 1986-1989 period. We estimate that 74 percent of CRP acres have an erodibility index that is greater than 8. These acres are subject to conservation compliance.

Today, there are 31.8 million acres (87 percent) of CRP acres planted in grass. Three-quarters of this is tame grass, while native grass was reintroduced, mostly in the Plains and Mountain regions, on most of the remaining quarter. Trees, mostly loblolly pine in the Southeast, are planted on 2.4 million acres (6.6 percent), and 2 million acres (5.5 percent) are devoted to various wildlife practices. The CRP presently also includes 53,000 acres of filter strips, 410,000 acres of wetlands, and 143,000 acres subject to scour erosion.

Although the CRP selection process did not specifically focus on wildlife habitat protection, land in the CRP provides significant wildlife benefits. According to Ducks

Unlimited, the CRP is making a positive difference in waterfowl populations. For example, in North Dakota, waterfowl nesting success has tripled from less than 10 percent before CRP to 30 percent on CRP lands within the prairie pothole region. Also, populations of lark buntings, grasshopper sparrows, and eastern meadowlarks have reversed their decline in northern prairie states. The CRP is also rebuilding threatened and endangered species populations in Idaho and Colorado.

In 1990, USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) attempted to quantify the environmental benefits of the CRP, which includes reduced erosion, improvements in water quality, and increased wildlife habitat. ERS estimated these benefits at between $4 and $10 billion, in present value, over the life of the program. The largest component of this was improved surface water quality, $1.3 to $3.9 billion, followed closely by improved wildlife habitat, $1.9 to $3.1 billion. Other environmental benefits included reduced damages to households and businesses from wind-blown dust, and preserved soil productivity.

**Effects On Rural Areas**

Studies of the effect of the CRP on rural areas tend to show that the CRP has generally had a small direct effect on rural economic activity. By idling land that might otherwise produce crops, the CRP tends to reduce employment. ERS estimates that, in the absence of the CRP, employment would increase from less than 0.1 percent in the Macon, Georgia and Tupelo, Mississippi trading areas, to 1.8 percent in the Pocatello, Idaho trading area. Employment would increase by about 1.5 percent in the Great Falls, Montana and Garden City, Kansas trading areas, and job increases in selected Corn Belt trading areas ranged from 0.4 to 1 percent.

Land Use After Contracts Expire

Since 1990, the Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS) has conducted two national-level surveys of CRP participants. The most recent survey took place in late 1993 and included 5 percent (17,000) of CRP participants. Assuming that no authority existed to extend existing contracts, the survey results indicate contract-holders intend to return 63 percent of their acres to crop production, keep 23 percent in grass for hay production or grazing livestock, keep 4 percent in trees for commercial wood products, keep 2 percent in grass or trees for wildlife, keep 3 percent in grass or trees with no anticipated use, and sell 3 percent. The remaining 2 percent represents acres that would be devoted to other uses or instances where the contract-holder was undecided.

The 63 percent of CRP acres intended for crop production includes several uses:

- planting by the producer, 43 percent;
- renting or leasing to other producers, primarily for crop production, 13 percent;
- idling to meet annual price support and production adjustment requirements, 4 percent; and
- using the 0/85 and 50/85 provisions of the annual programs, 3 percent.

Of the CRP acres returning to crop production, participants indicated that about two-fifths would be planted to wheat, one-eighth to corn, one-tenth to soybeans, and one-twelfth would be devoted to haying and grazing. The remaining cropped acreage would be planted to a wide variety of other crops.

Of course, the anticipated utilization of CRP acres varied regionally with producers in the Northwest, Plains, and Mountain regions planning to devote about 60 percent of

returning CRP acres to wheat and haying and grazing. Producers in the Corn Belt would plant about one-half of their returning CRP acres to corn and soybeans, while farmers in the South plan to plant or keep trees on about 40 percent of their CRP acres. The SWCS survey indicates that approximately 85 percent of CRP acres planted to trees will remain in trees following contract expiration.

Some Choices For The Future

With the first of the CRP contracts due to expire in 1995, the Department established an interagency team to study various alternatives for dealing with acres coming out of the program. Building on this work, the Department is now exploring options that could be considered in the 1995 Farm Bill deliberations. These options range from no additional signup periods to maintaining the program at the statutory level of 38 million acres. Also, beyond the number of acres in the program, the choice of rental payments or permanent easements, or some combination of the two, will be an important consideration for the Farm Bill.

To provide the Subcommittee with a sense of the impact of some choices for consideration for the 1995 Farm Bill, I would like to examine the effects of alternative acreage levels for the CRP. The three alternatives, which provide a wide range of spending levels for the CRP, are: (1) allow current contracts to expire, (2) allow current contracts to expire with signup periods as needed to maintain enrollment at 38 million acres each year, and (3) allow current contracts to expire with signup periods as needed to maintain enrollment at 15 million acres each year. Under the latter two options, bid acceptance for new CRP contracts is assumed to follow procedures used for signup periods 10-12. Thus,

acceptance of future eligible bids would be ranked based on the ratio of the EBI for the land a producer proposes to be included in the CRP to the government's cost of the contract.

(1) Allow current contracts to expire: Under this option, CRP funding falls from its current level of $1.8 billion to $0.7 billion in FY 1999 and acreage in the CRP falls from its current level of 36.4 million acres to 8.2 million acres in 1999.

Under this option, and assuming no benefits from the Uruguay Round Agreement negotiated under the auspicies of the GATT since implementing legislation has not yet been approved, we project that wheat planted acreage would increase from 70.5 million acres this year to 74.6 million acres in marketing year 1999/2000 with a 5-percent ARP in effect. Wheat production rises from about 2.4 billion bushels this year to nearly 2.6 billion bushels, while wheat prices are projected to be $3.00 per bushel in 1999/2000 compared with $2.95 per bushel, the midpoint of our forecast for this marketing year. These projections for marketing year 1999/2000 were prepared by the Department in May and June 1994 for the Mid-Session Review of the FY 1995 President's Budget.

Corn acreage is also projected to increase from current levels, if CRP contracts are allowed to expire. Corn acreage is expected to rise from nearly 79 million acres this year to 81 million acres in 1999/2000. The corn ARP is projected to rise from this year's 0-percent to 5-percent next year and remain at that level through 1999/2000. Corn production rises from our current projection for this year of 9.0 billion bushels to nearly 9.6 billion bushels, while corn prices are projected to be $2.35 per bushel in 1999/2000 compared with $2.20 per bushel, the midpoint of our forecast for the current marketing year.

These projections do not assume implementation of the GATT Agreement, which,

when implemented, will lead to substantially improved access for U.S. agricultural exports and promote global economic growth, increasing goblal trade and U.S. exports. We expect the GATT Agreement will increase exports of wheat by 7-11 percent and exports of corn by 5-10 percent by the year 2000.

The higher exports that are anticipated under the GATT Agreement may mean that the modest ARP's of 5-percent for wheat and corn projected for 1999/2000 would not be necessary. Thus, following implementation of the GATT Agreement, we expect market prices to rise slightly with modest to 0-percent ARP's, even if existing CRP contracts are allowed to expire.

The decline in CRP acreage from current levels would have significant environmental consequences. There would still be significant negative implications for soil erosion, water quality, and wildlife habitat. While conservation compliance will help ameliorate increases in soil erosion on most CRP acres returning to crop production, conservation compliance may be less effective in protecting water quality, and conservation compliance may not provide as much wildlife habitat benefits as provided by the CRP. Soil erosion would increase by an estimated 126 million tons per year by 1999 compared with projected levels for 1995.

(2) Maintain 38-million-acre CRP each year: Until recently, both the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) assumed in their budget baselines that CRP funding would fall as current contracts expire. However, in the "current services" baseline of the Mid-Session Review of the FY 1995 President's Budget, OMB's baseline assumed that the CRP would be maintained at 38 million acres, the

statutory level, through 1999. OMB believes that prior CRP baseline assumptions were not in compliance with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, which states that programs with current year outlays greater than $50 million will not be assumed to expire in the baseline even though authorizing legislation expires. Under this option, annual CRP expenditures increase from $1.8 billion this year to $2.6 billion in FY 1999.

We estimate that maintaining a 38-million-acre CRP rather than allowing existing contracts to expire and having no additional signup periods would lead to about 6 million acres of additional corn base, 6.5 million acres of additional wheat base, and 5.5 million acres of additional land formerly planted to soybeans enrolled in the CRP by 1999. This pattern of enrollment is consistent with enrollments in signup periods 10-12.

The increase in land retired from production under long-term contracts would likely eliminate the need for ARP's by 1999, even in the absence of an GATT Agreement, since the increase in CRP enrolled acres for wheat and corn greatly exceeds the acreage idled under a 5-percent ARP. Even with lower ARP's, deficiency payments are projected to decrease by $800 million during FY 1996-99, because with less land in production due to an extended CRP, prices would be higher. Over the same period, outlays for CRP rental and technical assistance increase by $3.8 billion.

Increased exports under the GATT Agreement and a 38-million-acre CRP would put pressure on the use of cropland and greatly increase commodity prices by 1999/2000. Corn prices are projected to be $0.15-$0.20 per bushel, soybean prices would be $0.55-$0.65 per bushel, and wheat prices would be $0.25-$0.30 per bushel higher in 1999/2000 than if existing CRP contracts are allowed to expire.

Retaining 38 million acres in conserving uses raises environmental benefits above current levels. Because the full environmental benefits of the current CRP have not yet been realized due to the lag between land retirement and measurable water quality and wildlife benefits, a continued CRP would build on the foundation of environmental benefits achieved under the current CRP. Soil erosion decreases by an estimated 23 million tons per year by 1999 under this option compared with expected 1995 levels. With new signup periods based on the EBI, an increase in water quality benefits would also be expected.

(3) Maintain CRP at no less than 15 million acres: For comparative purposes, a third option could be a targeted, 15-million-acre CRP program. Under this option CRP spending declines from this year's level of $1.8 billion to an estimated $0.9 billion in FY 1999.

A 15-million-acre CRP would keep about 11 million acres of crop acreage base out of production. By 1999, we estimate that maintaining a 15-million-acre CRP rather than allowing existing contracts to expire and having no additional signup periods would lead to about 1-2 million acres each of additional corn base and wheat base, and 1-2 million acres of additional land formerly planted to soybeans being enrolled in the CRP.

A CRP of 15 million acres would have limited effects on crop prices in 1999/2000 compared with option 1. This modest change in CRP enrollment would not likely cause ARP levels to be reduced from the 5-percent level under option 1, assuming no GATT Agreement. As under option 1, ARP levels for both wheat and corn are expected to fall to 0-percent under the GATT Agreement.

Crop prices do not rise as much under this option as under the previous option. Corn

and wheat prices for 1999/2000 are projected to be about $0.05 and $0.10 per bushel higher, respectively, under this option, assuming implementation of the GATT Agreement than if existing contracts are allowed to expire with no additional signup periods. Soybean prices would be $0.10-$0.20 per bushel higher than if existing contracts are allowed to expire.

A 15-million-acre CRP could potentially provide much of the current CRP surface water quality benefits, ground water quality benefits, and the water quality priority area enrollment benefits. Compared with 1995 erosion levels, however, soil erosion would increase by an estimated 92 million tons per year by 1999.

**Conclusion**

The conditions that gave rise to the CRP in 1985 have changed. In 1985, there were enormous crop surpluses, ARP's were at maximum levels, erosion was viewed as one of farming's most serious environmental problems and no conservation plans were designed or in effect. Today, crop surpluses have diminished, ARP's are of minimal levels, erosion reduction has been considerable, and conservation plans are in effect on 120 million highly erodible acres outside of the CRP. Environmental concerns have moved beyond soil erosion to broader issues of soil quality, water quality and nonpoint source pollution, riparian areas, wetland enhancement and restoration, grazing lands, endangered species and wildlife habitat.

Conservation planning has taught the Department's soil scientists and the Nation's farmers much about how to manage and address the Nation's erosion problems. Appropriate management practices and targeted land retirement together can greatly enhance our progress toward ending soil erosion as a national problem.

The next CRP needs to reflect the changes that have taken place in the agricultural

sector since 1985. Budget limitations also raise the question of targeting Federal resources when considering land retirement and environmental stewardship programs. These programs can provide the technical and financial assistance to address soil erosion on farmed land as well as the many environmental issues that go beyond soil erosion, but that are often interconnected with it.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement. I would be pleased to address any questions you or the other members might have.

(Attachments follow:)

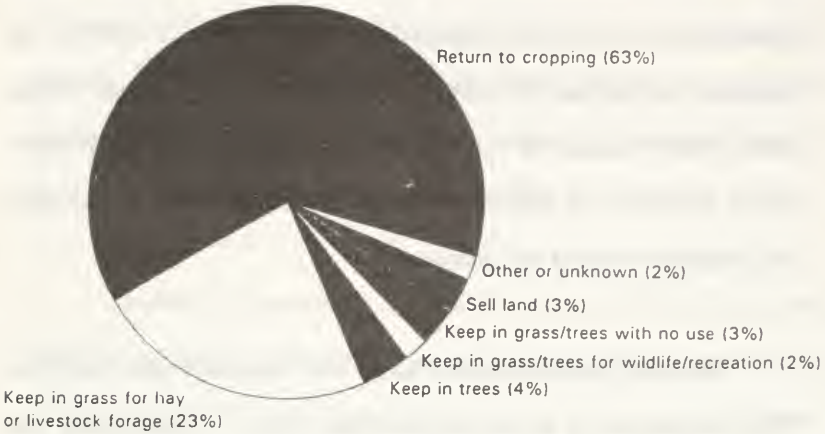
Table 1--Conservation Reserve Program enrollment, signup periods 1-12: March 1986-June 1992

| Signup period, region, and State | Number of contracts | Acres enrolled | | Acres with tree plantings | | | Rental rate (dollars per acre per year, weighted average) | Erosion reduction (tons per acre per year, wtd average) | Cropland base reduction acres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Average per contract | Number of contracts | Total | Average per contract | | | |
| United States, Total | 375,205 | 36,422,733 | 97.1 | 63,005 | 2,487,767 | 39.5 | 49.67 | 19 | 23,278,085 |
| Signup period | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - Mar 1986 | 9,407 | 753,668 | 80.1 | 2,802 | 107,672 | 38.4 | 42.06 | 26 | 443,228 |
| 2 - May 1986 | 21,520 | 2,771,660 | 128.8 | 3,832 | 173,954 | 45.4 | 44.05 | 27 | 1,771,529 |
| 3 - Aug 1986 | 34,040 | 4,703,379 | 138.2 | 4,762 | 228,207 | 47.9 | 46.96 | 25 | 3,211,176 |
| 4 - Feb 1987 | 88,032 | 9,478,599 | 107.7 | 11,508 | 477,746 | 41.5 | 51.19 | 19 | 6,023,493 |
| 5 - Jul 1987 | 43,711 | 4,442,719 | 101.6 | 5,499 | 197,776 | 36.0 | 48.03 | 17 | 2,765,208 |
| 6 - Feb 1988 | 42,699 | 3,375,367 | 79.1 | 10,523 | 396,598 | 37.7 | 47.90 | 18 | 2,105,357 |
| 7 - Jul 1988 | 30,392 | 2,604,901 | 85.7 | 4,925 | 173,611 | 35.3 | 49.71 | 17 | 1,658,357 |
| 8 - Feb 1989 | 28,779 | 2,462,382 | 85.6 | 5,353 | 203,705 | 38.1 | 51.04 | 14 | 1,589,130 |
| 9 - Aug 1989 | 34,812 | 3,329,223 | 95.6 | 5,341 | 220,032 | 41.2 | 50.99 | 14 | 2,175,943 |
| 10 - May 1991 | 8,601 | 475,179 | 55.2 | 2,314 | 85,119 | 36.8 | 53.66 | 17 | 277,095 |
| 11 - Jul 1991 | 14,730 | 998,211 | 67.8 | 2,569 | 99,817 | 38.9 | 59.37 | 15 | 608,846 |
| 12 - Jun 1992 | 18,482 | 1,027,444 | 55.6 | 3,577 | 123,530 | 34.5 | 62.98 | 16 | 628,721 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Appalachian | 28,650 | 1,158,124 | 40.4 | 6,957 | 152,401 | 21.9 | 53.97 | 26 | 577,831 |
| Corn Belt | 98,237 | 5,603,333 | 57.0 | 5,711 | 102,972 | 18.0 | 74.26 | 18 | 3,136,938 |
| Delta States | 18,770 | 1,248,403 | 66.5 | 12,309 | 744,904 | 60.5 | 44.28 | 18 | 504,934 |
| Lake States | 56,052 | 3,008,337 | 53.7 | 7,661 | 135,594 | 17.7 | 58.66 | 15 | 1,845,327 |
| Mountain | 21,359 | 6,687,264 | 313.1 | 108 | 4,757 | 44.0 | 39.67 | 19 | 4,181,562 |
| Northeast | 6,102 | 226,411 | 37.1 | 649 | 10,510 | 16.2 | 59.27 | 13 | 83,837 |
| Northern Plains | 76,465 | 9,664,110 | 126.4 | 828 | 9,814 | 11.9 | 46.00 | 15 | 6,644,317 |
| Pacific | 7,055 | 1,791,182 | 253.9 | 110 | 6,317 | 57.4 | 49.55 | 13 | 1,209,674 |
| Southeast | 34,065 | 1,692,580 | 49.7 | 28,440 | 1,297,565 | 45.6 | 42.69 | 14 | 795,780 |
| Southern Plains | 28,450 | 5,342,989 | 187.8 | 232 | 22,932 | 98.8 | 40.19 | 32 | 4,297,886 |
| State | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 10,113 | 573,190 | 56.7 | 6,701 | 311,130 | 46.4 | 42.62 | 17 | 226,520 |
| Alaska | 40 | 25,348 | 633.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 36.62 | 5 | 16,509 |
| Arizona | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 3,418 | 260,006 | 76.1 | 1,897 | 150,862 | 79.5 | 48.73 | 14 | 140,706 |
| California | 511 | 187,499 | 366.9 | 13 | 1,572 | 120.9 | 48.59 | 14 | 96,594 |
| Colorado | 6,207 | 1,978,390 | 318.7 | 31 | 642 | 20.7 | 41.05 | 25 | 1,133,362 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 10 | 10.0 | 1 | 10 | 10.0 | 50.00 | 12 | 10 |
| Delaware | 30 | 995 | 33.2 | 7 | 173 | 24.7 | 66.00 | 8 | 611 |
| Florida | 2,497 | 134,860 | 54.0 | 2,410 | 122,967 | 51.0 | 41.69 | 15 | 50,782 |
| Georgia | 14,718 | 706,459 | 48.0 | 13,896 | 645,931 | 46.5 | 43.06 | 13 | 384,169 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 85 | 85.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 80.00 | 4 | 0 |
| Idaho | 3,907 | 877,059 | 224.5 | 49 | 2,869 | 58.5 | 45.70 | 16 | 559,679 |
| Illinois | 19,685 | 811,926 | 41.2 | 1,859 | 35,580 | 19.1 | 77.13 | 20 | 478,439 |
| Indiana | 11,539 | 462,649 | 40.1 | 1,057 | 18,066 | 17.1 | 73.96 | 15 | 258,999 |
| Iowa | 35,667 | 2,224,834 | 62.4 | 1,239 | 15,957 | 12.9 | 82.31 | 18 | 1,373,631 |
| Kansas | 31,020 | 2,937,863 | 94.7 | 160 | 3,067 | 19.2 | 52.82 | 16 | 2,161,826 |
| Kentucky | 8,102 | 451,317 | 55.7 | 188 | 3,878 | 20.6 | 59.31 | 33 | 241,661 |
| Louisiana | 1,785 | 146,571 | 82.1 | 967 | 79,244 | 81.9 | 44.06 | 12 | 62,066 |
| Maine | 941 | 38,490 | 40.9 | 164 | 2,569 | 15.7 | 49.50 | 7 | 6,671 |
| Maryland | 707 | 20,392 | 28.8 | 128 | 1,853 | 14.5 | 72.94 | 9 | 10,854 |
| Massachusetts | 5 | 32 | 6.4 | 1 | 10 | 10.0 | 47.65 | 7 | 21 |
| Michigan | 8,039 | 332,653 | 41.4 | 1,145 | 17,342 | 15.1 | 59.04 | 10 | 185,971 |
| Minnesota | 27,224 | 1,928,954 | 70.9 | 2,395 | 51,974 | 21.7 | 55.44 | 17 | 1,293,396 |
| Mississippi | 13,567 | 841,826 | 62.0 | 9,445 | 514,798 | 54.5 | 42.94 | 20 | 302,162 |
| Missouri | 22,804 | 1,726,835 | 75.7 | 629 | 20,920 | 33.3 | 63.33 | 19 | 836,894 |
| Montana | 7,925 | 2,854,307 | 360.2 | 27 | 1,238 | 45.9 | 37.24 | 13 | 1,848,192 |
| Nebraska | 14,449 | 1,425,423 | 98.7 | 389 | 4,182 | 10.8 | 55.68 | 22 | 935,619 |
| Nevada | 10 | 3,123 | 312.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 40.00 | 16 | 839 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 30 | 723 | 24.1 | 2 | 27 | 13.7 | 52.85 | 16 | 184 |
| New Mexico | 1,518 | 483,181 | 318.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 37.83 | 42 | 393,611 |
| New York | 1,729 | 64,498 | 37.3 | 226 | 3,627 | 16.0 | 54.76 | 11 | 25,872 |
| North Carolina | 6,497 | 151,008 | 23.2 | 4,327 | 88,503 | 20.5 | 45.71 | 16 | 70,620 |
| North Dakota | 18,520 | 3,180,569 | 171.7 | 151 | 1,312 | 8.7 | 38.36 | 14 | 2,118,042 |
| Ohio | 8,542 | 377,089 | 44.1 | 927 | 12,450 | 13.4 | 71.01 | 10 | 188,774 |
| Oklahoma | 8,688 | 1,192,504 | 137.3 | 50 | 1,857 | 37.1 | 42.48 | 23 | 958,041 |
| Oregon | 2,012 | 530,766 | 263.8 | 54 | 3,215 | 59.5 | 49.06 | 11 | 451,571 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,649 | 101,078 | 38.2 | 120 | 2,242 | 18.7 | 63.11 | 16 | 39,597 |
| Puerto Rico | 8 | 455 | 56.9 | 3 | 34 | 11.3 | 60.36 | 35 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 6,737 | 278,071 | 41.3 | 5,433 | 217,537 | 40.0 | 42.37 | 13 | 134,309 |
| South Dakota | 12,476 | 2,120,255 | 169.9 | 128 | 1,254 | 9.8 | 41.48 | 10 | 1,428,829 |
| Tennessee | 10,830 | 475,625 | 43.9 | 951 | 30,275 | 31.8 | 51.80 | 23 | 226,878 |
| Texas | 19,762 | 4,150,485 | 210.0 | 182 | 21,075 | 115.8 | 39.53 | 35 | 3,339,845 |
| Utah | 997 | 233,978 | 234.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 40.03 | 16 | 120,619 |
| Vermont | 10 | 193 | 19.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 50.00 | 13 | 17 |
| Virginia | 3,186 | 79,556 | 25.0 | 1,486 | 29,713 | 20.0 | 52.27 | 17 | 38,416 |
| Washington | 4,483 | 1,047,029 | 233.6 | 40 | 1,496 | 37.4 | 50.28 | 14 | 644,999 |
| West Virginia | 35 | 618 | 17.7 | 5 | 32 | 6.4 | 48.79 | 11 | 256 |
| Wisconsin | 20,789 | 746,530 | 35.9 | 4,121 | 66,277 | 16.1 | 66.79 | 13 | 365,960 |
| Wyoming | 795 | 257,224 | 323.6 | 1 | 8 | 8.0 | 38.43 | 13 | 125,260 |

Source: USDA CRP contract data

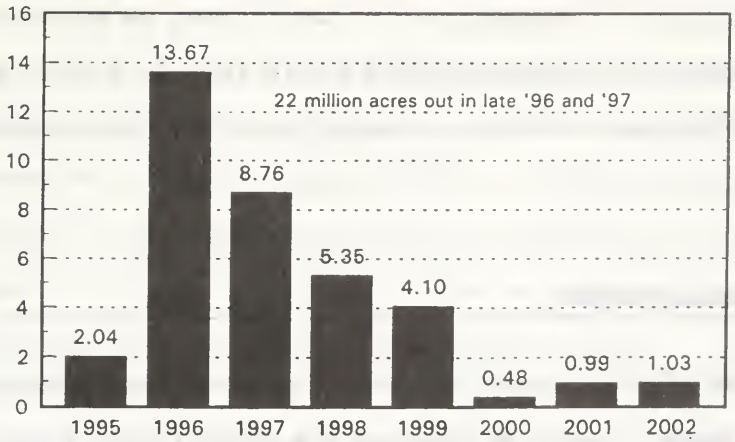
## Post-contract plans for CRP acres

### 1993 SWCS contract holder survey


Return to cropping (63%)
Other or unknown (2%)
Sell land (3%)
Keep in grass/trees with no use (3%)
Keep in grass/trees for wildlife/recreation (2%)
Keep in trees (4%)
Keep in grass for hay
or livestock forage (23%)

### Post-contract availability of CRP land

Million acres




Source: USDA CRP contract data

Note: A small number of acres shown for 2000-2002 are covered by useful-life easements of 15 or 30 years.

Statement of
Theresa Gullo

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). My statement this morning will briefly describe how the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for the CRP is constructed and how we interpret various Administration actions and budget rules as they relate to estimating the budgetary impact of this program.

The CBO baseline currently assumes that, beginning in fiscal year 1996, CRP contracts will not be extended when they expire. Although some have suggested that the baseline projections should assume extension of the existing contracts, CBO has no basis for assuming that contracts will be extended, and indeed the law governing baseline projections does not require such an assumption. Consequently, over the next five years, the baseline shows spending for the CRP declining from a high of $1.8 billion in 1995 to about $735 million in 1999 as contracts covering almost 30 million acres expire.

## BACKGROUND

The Food Security Act of 1985 (FSA) authorized the Conservation Reserve Program. It directed the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enter into contracts with landowners and farm operators to enroll from 40 million to 45 million acres of farmland into the CRP by 1990. The FSA also stipulated that CRP contracts have a term of between 10 and 15 years.

Through these contracts, farmers have been paid to retire highly erodible cropland from agricultural production and to plant permanent vegetative cover on the land. The federal government shares the costs of planting vegetative cover and pays contract holders an annual rental fee for the duration of the contract. Between 1985 and 1990, almost 34 million acres were enrolled in the CRP under 10-year contracts.

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990 modified the CRP to expand the types of land eligible for the program and authorized USDA to continue enrolling land in the CRP through 1995. With the exception of a small amount of acreage devoted to planting hardwood trees and certain specialized uses, contracts for all of the 2.5 million acres entered into the CRP after 1990 are for 10 years.

The FACT Act also required USDA, by December 31, 1993, to conduct a study of land that was enrolled in the CRP before 1990. The purpose of the study was to determine whether any of this acreage should remain in the CRP when existing contracts expire. USDA was to use the results of this study in determining whether to extend contracts for environmentally sensitive lands for up to an additional 10 years.

To date, USDA has not completed that study. Moreover, the FACT Act limited the total number of studies USDA is required to perform, and as a result, the study may never be carried out. Without the study, USDA's authority to extend expiring contracts is unclear.

Some people argue that USDA has no authority to extend CRP contracts until it completes the study. Others argue that the FACT Act provides USDA with the authority to extend CRP contracts regardless of whether the study is carried out. Some have also suggested that because the Food Security Act permits CRP contracts of up to 15 years, USDA could extend the initial 10-year contracts for another five years under the authority of that act. In any event, USDA has given no official indication that any contracts will be extended beyond their initial 10-year terms, even if it has the authority to do so.

## THE CBO BASELINE

As Table 1 illustrates, CRP contracts will begin to expire in fiscal year 1996. By the end of 1999, contracts covering 30 million acres, with annual rental payments totaling $1.5 billion, will have expired. As a result, without extending existing contracts or enrolling new acreage, CRP spending will

decline from an estimated $1.8 billion in 1995 to $0.7 billion in 1999 (see Table 1).

According to some analysts, the baseline should not assume that CRP contracts will expire and should, instead, project funding based on the 38 million acres we estimate will be in the reserve by 1995. We see no basis for such a projection. USDA has not announced any policy regarding contract extensions, nor has it proposed any regulations to carry out such extensions.

TABLE 1. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM, 1995-1999
(By fiscal year, in millions of acres and dollars)

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Five-Year Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expiring Acreage** | | | | | | |
| Number of Acres | 0 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 30.0 |
| Annual Rental Payments | 0 | 88 | 684 | 415 | 267 | 1,454 |
| **Baseline Spending** | | | | | | |
| Budget Authority | 1,790 | 1,815 | 1,863 | 1,173 | 735 | 7,376 |
| Outlays | 1,840 | 1,815 | 1,863 | 1,173 | 735 | 7,426 |

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTE: These figures represent spending for the Conservation Reserve Program. They do not include any effects on other Department of Agriculture programs.

In fact, the Administration's 1995 budget and the midsession review of the budget, which reflect Administration policy, both show CRP spending declining sharply over the next five years. Particularly in light of the ambiguity surrounding USDA's legal authority to extend contracts, CBO cannot assume extensions in its baseline unless some very clear, official indication exists that USDA can and will extend some or all of the contracts.

Some analysts have argued that the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 requires that the baseline be projected assuming that 38 million acres remain in the CRP indefinitely. That is simply not the case.

Section 257(b)(2) of that act, which specifies procedures for baseline projections, requires that "no [direct spending] program with outlays greater than $50 million shall be assumed to expire in the budget year or outyears." Although many of the current CRP contracts will expire during the baseline period, the CRP program itself does not expire. It is operating and will continue to operate through the projection period, albeit at a declining level. Thus, the budget scoring rules governing the treatment of expiring programs have no relevance in this context.

# Statement by Robert E. Young II

## The Conservation Reserve And Commodity Program Operation

**Introduction**
First, let us thank you for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee. Our testimony today looks at the commodity program effects of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Several individuals point out environmental and conservation benefits of the CRP. Our area of expertise is more in commodity program operation.

**The FAPRI Baseline Assumptions Around CRP**
The Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) uses a large scale econometric model of the economic structure of agriculture in the United States and the world. The model has been in operation for several years with updates regularly. It includes separate systems for feed grains, soybeans, wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, hay, beef, pork, eggs, turkeys, broilers and dairy. Satellite models include farm income and government cost.

We use the model each year to develop a baseline. This baseline is a constant policy and average weather projection of what agriculture in the United States and the world will look like over the next ten years. It is important to note that this is a baseline and not a forecast. The current baseline for example, contains the implementing provisions for the North American Free Trade Agreement. It does not contain provisions carrying out the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These projections have not yet been incorporated into law in the United States. A forecast would likely include such provisions, but a constant policy baseline does not.

This baseline is subjected to substantial peer review. FAPRI is host to a conference during the first week of January each year with experts from industry, academia and government brought in to provide criticism and constructive comments. Subsequent to the review, analysts reexamine the preliminary baseline. We then make adjustments and complete the baseline in late January. Our current baseline is described in FAPRI 1-94.

Mention of the baseline review is important because it has a direct connection with the way we handle the CRP. After passage of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, FAPRI developed it's 1992 baseline. In the preliminary baseline development, we assumed the Secretary of Agriculture would use the discretionary authority provided in the Act and extend half of the CRP contracts. Reviewers from both USDA and CBO stated at the time that this was an erroneous assumption. The 1992 baseline revision dropped the CRP extension and let the contracts expire. Subsequent baselines continue the expiration assumption. This was discussed as recently as our baseline review this past January.

As you are aware, the budgetary view of the CRP is in a state of flux. Based on comments received in our review process, our baseline does not include extension of any CRP contracts.

Nor does it include any funding for the CRP, beyond rental payments for current contracts. CBO and USDA have made similar assumptions in their baselines for several years.

The Administration's mid-session review budget estimate discusses extending contracts on 38 million acres for an indefinite period. Again, this differs from our baseline. Our baseline assumes they expire -- but we have made that assumption in the past after receiving guidance from CBO and the administration. It is an assumption. It can be changed. We will continue to seek guidance on how we should handle the issue as we develop our baseline for 1995.

This is an important issue not just from a conservation or soil erosion stand point. The CRP directly affects operation of the commodity programs. In short, the higher the level of acreage in the CRP, the lower the acreage reduction program (ARP) rate needed to manage supplies. Ultimately, after operating 0 percent ARPs, additional land taken out of production will increase commodity prices and reduce deficiency payments.

Higher crop prices generated by operating the CRP in this manner translate into higher feed costs for the livestock sector. Consequently, there are limits on CRP acreage beyond which there will be costs to consumers. We have tried to examine these effects in two alternate CRP extension scenarios on the crops, livestock and consumer sector, which we discuss later in the testimony.

**Historical Effects Of The CRP On Commodity Program Operation**

The primary goal of the CRP was to remove highly erodible land from crop production. Erosion was considered from both water and wind in the evaluation of land eligible for the program. Wheat acreage entered the program in large quantities. Wheat base acres make up roughly 30 percent of land in the program. Land is taken out of crop production for 10 years under initial contract terms. The commodity programs have operated with decreasing ARP rates in recent years, due in part to the CRP.

While it is not possible to tell what ARP rates would have been without the CRP, intuition suggests that without it, we would be looking at higher ARP's. Overall wheat base acreage in the CRP totals 10.83 million acres. Given recent wheat program participation, this translates to the equivalent of nearly a 15 percent ARP. In other words, without the CRP in place, it is likely that we would be operating 15 percent ARPs for wheat, instead of the 0 percent now in place. So from the crop management side, the CRP effectively serves as a permanent supply management program.

The degree, but not the direction, varies by program crop. Table 1 shows the implied ARP rate for the program crops involved. For corn the ARP rate implied by the 4.3 million acres of corn base in the CRP is over 6 percent. For barley the level is near 28 percent.

These implied ARP rates affect producers who do not have acreage in the CRP. A 10 percent ARP on wheat given current target and market prices, cost of production etc. drops a participating producer's revenue by nearly $10 per acre. For corn, a 5 percent ARP drops net

returns per acre by more than $7 per acre. In cotton, an 8 percent ARP would drop returns by nearly $18 per acre. Table I includes these implied changes in ARP's and in returns for program crops. Again, in computing these results, we are adjusting for implied ARP's only. Any market price changes would be beyond these results.

**Table I**
**CRP Implied ARP's And Differences In Program Participant Returns**

| Commodity | Base in CRP Through 12th Signup -- Million Acres | 1986 Base -- Million Acres | Implied ARP Rate -- percent | Adjusted ARP Rate[1] -- percent | Adjusted ARP Generated Difference in Returns -- $/Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 10.83 | 91.6 | 13.6 % | 15% | $14.75 |
| Corn | 4.29 | 81.7 | 6.5% | 7.5% | $11.09 |
| Sorghum | 2.46 | 19.0 | 16% | 15% | $8.61 |
| Barley | 2.83 | 12.4 | 27.9% | 20%[2] | $15.58 |
| Cotton | 1.43 | 15.5 | 10.2% | 10% | $21.69 |

Some debate exists as to the relative productivity of land in the CRP. Surveys suggest many producers participating in the CRP consider their CRP land just as productive as other land on the farm. Yet in every case, participation in the CRP is voluntary. Producers must submit a bid -- with an accompanying amount of paperwork, the bid must be agreed to and several practices carried out to receive the payment. This voluntary participation by these producers reduces the ARP level required by other producers. Consequently, producers who want to take land out of production -- for a price -- are allowed to do so. This frees up other producers to use a larger portion of their land. The 0/85 and 50/85 programs also contribute to this outcome.

These programs -- CRP in particular -- have tended to concentrate the land taken out of production into specific geographic regions. A map of CRP contracts shows concentration in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt states. Together, these states account for more than 70 percent of land in the CRP. While the CRP includes rules limiting the amount of acreage that may enter the program in any one county, it affects input suppliers in several areas. One may

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[1]FAPRI adjusts ARP rates in 2.5 percent increments for wheat, feed grains and rice. Cotton is adjusted in 1 percent increments.

[2]Maximum ARP allowed by law for barley is 20%

question whether the overall affects would have been any different without the CRP. This is particularly the case if one assumes that higher ARP rates would have prevailed without the CRP.

In short, there are benefits -- often significant benefits -- of the CRP that accrue to crop producers who do not participate in the CRP. On the other hand, there have been costs in specific geographic areas for industries that depend on the volume of agricultural production. This will be touched on later in the testimony

**Effects Of Extending The CRP**

We have looked at two options regarding the extension of CRP contracts. One assumes 50 percent contract extension. Another assumes all contracts are extended. It is important to note that our assumption includes a continuation of the same mix of crops currently participating in the CRP. We do not change the selection criteria or examine alternate selection criteria.

Table II

**Comparison of Baseline ARP Rates Between Congressional Budget Office, USDA and FAPRI**

| Crop Year | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cong. Budget Office | | | | |
| Wheat | 5% | 5% | 5% | 7.5% |
| Corn | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| USDA | | | | |
| Wheat | 5% | 5% | 5% | 7.5% |
| Corn | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| FAPRI | | | | |
| Wheat | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Corn | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% |

In looking at the effects of extending CRP contracts on commodity programs, one must realize what the CBO, the Administration and the FAPRI baseline assume regarding plantings with no extension of the CRP. Table II shows the set-aside levels anticipated in the FAPRI, CBO and USDA baselines. Without the CRP in place, wheat and feed grain stocks gradually rebuild. Also, about 20 million acres are estimated to return to production of 15 million acres in concert with the expiration of CRP contracts.

While these set-aside rates are much lower than those seen in the mid and late 80's, they are always non-zero. Consequently, a policy alternative different from the baseline that reduces stocks or increases prices, will cause the Secretary to reduce ARP rates to limit upward price movement. This is entirely consistent with action taken for the past two decades -- irrespective of party.

When extending CRP contracts, we assume that the Secretary reduces the level of set-asides for wheat and feed grains. This will mitigate upside price pressure and hold stocks in a reasonable range. A consequence of this action is that the Secretary effectively negates any deficiency payment savings generated by the higher prices. No deficiency payment savings -- no money to offset CRP contract costs. However, even with an extension of CRP acres, this flexibility is much more retstricted. Projected ARP rates are significantly below historical levels.

This feature or consequence of adjusting set-asides and its effect on markets and program savings holds, up to a point. Once the Secretary has reduced set-asides to zero, there is little the Secretary can do to coax additional land into the system, shy of operating a 'no-ARP' option. Consequently, a point is reached with CRP contract extension where the Secretary can no longer reduce the set-aside, bring land back into production and limit upward price movement. This being the case, prices would rise, and there would be deficiency program savings.

**Program Consequences: 100% & 50% Extension**

Table III compares the baseline to an extension of 50 percent and 100 percent of CRP contracts. Summary variables include area planted to the eight major crops, annual area idled under set-aside and 0/50/85 programs, the costs associated with extensions of CRP contracts at current rental rates and net Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) outlays. The table also includes receipts to the crops and livestock sectors and net farm income. It is important to note that the net CCC outlays included in table III *do not* include the costs of CRP contract extension. The CCC net savings numbers shown there are from reduced deficiency payments, interest payments, stock activity levels and several other miscellaneous factors. Supply and use tables, along with other more detailed tables are in appendix 1 for the 50 percent extension and in appendix 2 for the 100 percent extension.

<u>50% Extension</u>

Under the 50 percent extension of the CRP, the wheat ARP falls to 2.5 percent with the 97/98 crop and to 0 percent beginning with the 00/01 crop. For corn, the ARP falls to 5 percent and holds beginning with the 97/98 crop. Note that we hold the ARP rate at 5 percent. Although the corn ARP is 2.5 percent lower than the baseline after 97/98, after 99/00 corn area still falls relelative to the baseline. The CRP extension holds some area out of corn production. This gives

## Table III
## Results of CRP Extension Scenarios

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 7-Yr Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Million Acres, Crop Year) | | | | |
| Planted Acres, 8 Major Crops | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 249.3 | 256.5 | 260.4 | 263.7 | 266.9 | 267.4 | 268.6 | 261.8 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | -0.5 | -0.3 | -2.0 | -3.1 | -1.6 | -2.0 | -2.5 | -1.7 |
| 100% Extension | -1.0 | -4.2 | -4.3 | -6.6 | -8.6 | -7.4 | -8.3 | -5.8 |
| Annual Idled Acres, 8 Major Crops | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 24.5 | 26.2 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 27.3 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | -0.1 | -4.9 | -5.8 | -6.3 | -9.0 | -8.9 | -8.9 | -6.3 |
| 100% Extension | -0.3 | -6.4 | -12.0 | -12.8 | -13.7 | -15.5 | -15.0 | -10.8 |
| CRP Acres, 8 Major Crops | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 27.3 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 9.9 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | 0.7 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 9.4 |
| 100% Extension | 1.4 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 22.3 | 25.4 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 18.8 |
| | | | | (Billion Dollars, Fiscal Year) | | | | |
| CRP Payments | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1.13 | 0.72 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.93 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.49 |
| 100% Extension | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.77 | 1.19 | 1.45 | 1.66 | 1.69 | 0.98 |
| Net CCC Outlays | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 8.27 | 8.51 | 8.24 | 8.07 | 7.83 | 7.24 | 6.56 | 7.82 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | -0.06 | 0.01 | -0.11 | -0.31 | -0.47 | -0.47 | -0.53 | -0.28 |
| 100% Extension | -0.12 | -0.56 | -0.83 | -1.13 | -1.56 | -1.60 | -1.47 | -1.04 |
| | | | | (Billion Dollars, Calendar Year) | | | | |
| Crop Receipts | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 88.15 | 90.14 | 91.69 | 93.80 | 95.58 | 97.63 | 100.24 | 93.89 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.41 | 0.72 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.46 |
| 100% Extension | 0.12 | 0.63 | 1.14 | 1.39 | 2.04 | 2.37 | 2.14 | 1.40 |
| Livestock Receipts | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 86.36 | 89.85 | 92.83 | 94.28 | 95.95 | 99.51 | 102.35 | 94.45 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | -0.00 | -0.03 | -0.13 | -0.37 | -0.47 | -0.33 | 0.17 | -0.17 |
| 100% Extension | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.14 | -0.19 | -0.07 | 0.42 | 1.35 | 0.18 |
| Net Farm Income | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 41.75 | 41.76 | 43.36 | 44.30 | 45.20 | 47.53 | 49.77 | 44.81 |
| Change from Baseline | | | | | | | | |
| 50% Extension | 0.07 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.79 | 1.43 | 0.66 |
| 100% Extension | 0.13 | 0.88 | 1.46 | 1.77 | 2.29 | 3.16 | 4.39 | 2.01 |

corn prices $0.03 to $0.05 per bushel higher than the baseline after the 99/00 crop year.

A similar story applies in wheat. Acreage declines relative to the baseline in nearly every year. This occurs although the wheat ARP rate is 2.5 to 5 percent below the baseline. Wheat prices range from $0.02 to $0.09 per bushel above the baseline after 97/98.

The livestock sector faces moderately higher feed costs with the increase in crop prices. Both farrow-to-finish and broiler returns are slightly below baseline levels. This generates some modest liquidation in those sectors. Pork production is off 32 million pounds (0.2%) in 2001, while broiler production is off 36 million pounds (0.1%). The beef sector feels the greatest effect under CRP extension since it relies on forage to a much greater degree than either pork or poultry. Cow-calf returns are at least $4.00 per cow below baseline levels. Beef production remains above baseline levels during the analysis however, as beef cow liquidation occurs and more than offsets the decline in fed animals. This leads to lower cattle prices. The effects on the consumer will show up after the analysis period considered here. By 2002, breeding cow numbers are off by 400,000 head (1.3%). This will result in reduced beef supplies and higher prices in subsequent years.

Commodity program outlays under the 50 percent extension fall. In fiscal year 2002, CCC outlays are off by $530 million. In the initial years, savings are not as great But neither is the amount of land facing CRP contract expiration. Extending rental contracts at current rates increases costs by $840 million in the same year. Consequently, commodity program savings fall $310 million short of covering the rental costs in fiscal year 2002. Covering 18 2 million acres implies that rental rates would need to fall by $17 per acre on average, in order to pull the cost of the CRP down to the commodity program savings level.

Again, the crop price increases and government savings are due in part to the FAPRI policy of adjusting ARP rates in 2.5 percent blocks for wheat and feed grains. One could adjust the ARP rate for wheat down earlier. One could let the corn ARP drop below 5 percent after the 97/98 crop year. Either action produces a price path below the baseline. This is important, because while we show the 50 percent extension option as generating commodity program savings, an alternate approach to ARP management could eliminate any commodity program savings.

Farm income under the 50 percent extension rises as higher grain prices push up crop cash receipts. The higher prices reduce government payments, but lower deficiency payments are more than offset by the higher crop prices. Livestock cash receipts decline. The fall in prices is larger than the increase in livestock marketings. Production expenses fall to the agricultural sector as a whole, due mainly to reduced planting and reduced input costs to the crop sector. The livestock sector on the other hand sees a feed cost increase. In total, net cash income to agriculture increases. Income is up $470 million (around 1 percent)in 1997. By 2002, cash income is up nearly $1.5 billion or more than 2 percent.

100% Extension

Under the 100 percent extension, the corn ARP falls by 2.5 percent in 97/98. It falls to a 0 percent ARP in the last two years of the analysis. The wheat ARP falls to 0 percent by 98/99. Under a 100 percent extension, reducing ARP levels cannot offset the decline in corn area brought on by extending CRP contracts. When the corn ARP drops to zero, the Secretary of Agriculture can take only one additional -- very expensive step -- of running no ARP. This makes all production of the commodity in question eligible for target price protection. We have assumed that the Secretary of Agriculture would not elect this option.

As a result, crop prices are higher under the 100 percent extension option than the baseline and the 50 percent option. After 98/99, corn prices are $0.08 to $0.14 per bushel higher than the baseline. Similarly, under the 100 percent extension, wheat prices are up $0.18 to $0.28 per bushel over the baseline. Soybean and soybean product prices also exceed baseline levels.

These higher feed costs effect the livestock sector. Broiler and pork production fall as the industries contract. Pork production is off by 200 million pounds by 2002 Broiler production is off 100 million pounds. Net returns to these sectors are below the baseline in all but the final year of the analysis. By the last year, pork prices are up over 3 percent, broiler prices are up 1.6 percent.

The cattle industry is affected in two ways. One, it faces the same increases in grain prices already discussed. It also faces reduced forage supplies as land that would have otherwise come out of the CRP into pasture or hay production is not available. Under the 100 percent option, hay and pasture costs run over $5 per cow higher compared with the baseline by 2000. Coupled with increased costs of fattening cattle, feed-lot operators are willing to pay less for feeder animals than was the case under the baseline.

Consequently, cow-calf producers see both higher feed/forage costs and lower prices for their animals. Therefore, the breeding herd contracts. By 2002, beef cows decline by 900,000 head (3%). The total cattle and calf inventory is off by more than 2 million head (2.1%) by 2002.

In the short run, like the 50 percent extension scenario, cattle producers liquidate the breeding herd, and beef cow slaughter more than offsets the decline in fed animal slaughter. This gives an increase in beef supplies in the short-run and lower beef prices to the consumer. But the problems are being shifted to later years. By 2002 cattle prices are up and consumer expenditures on the total beef, pork, poultry bundle is up by more than $3 per capita. Had the analysis extended into later years, the increase in per capital expenditures would have been much larger.

Under the 100 percent extension, wheat ARP's move from 5 percent for the 95/96 and 96/97 crops to a 2.5 percent ARP for the 97/98 crop and a 0 percent ARP for all later years. Wheat stocks remain above 700 million bushels, but are on a declining trend through the end of the projection. The story is similar for feed grains. Corn ARP's drop by 5 percent relative to the

baseline beginning with the 98/99 crop year. By the 01/02 growing season corn ARP's are at 0 percent. Corn prices move up 5 to 10 cents per bushel compared with the baseline.

The consumer eventually sees the increase in feed prices. Per capita meat expenditures also start to increase. Meat expenditures are up $3 per capita in 2002 under full extension. Carrying the projections out another year gives a cattle herd 2 to 3 million head lower than the baseline. This suggests continued upward pressure on meat prices.

Government outlays for commodity programs fall more under the 100 percent extension than occurred under the 50 percent option. By fiscal year 2002, outlays are off by $1.47 billion. The cost of extending CRP rental contracts in 2002, relative to the baseline is $1.69 billion. Note that the baseline includes $220 million in rental costs for contracts that will not have expired by 2002. The $1.69 billion cost is associated with extending those contracts that would otherwise have expired by 2002. Thus the savings produced from the commodity programs is shy of covering CRP rental paymetns by $220 million, or just over $6 per acre.

The savings associated with the 100 percent extension are much more robust that those observed under the 50 percent extension option. By the end of the period in particular, the wheat and feed grain programs are operating with 0 percent ARP's. If prices increase with 0 percent ARP's, then there is little one can do different in program management -- shy of the no ARP option -- to mitigate the price increases. Increased prices generate reduced deficiency payments and lower government costs.

Farm income measures under a full extension are also up, relative to the baseline. Crop cash receipts are off by more than $2 billion from 2000 through the end of the period. Livestock cash receipts fall initially, but by the end of the period, higher prices offset the reduced marketings and receipts are up in that sector as well. Government payments decline, as do production expenses. Again, production costs for the sector as a whole are off due to sharply lower production costs for crops. Feed costs are up, by several hundred million dollars. Net cash income shows increases beginning in 1996. By 2000, income is up by more than $2 billion, and by more than $4 billion in 2002.

**Conclusions**

The environmental benefits of CRP are best discussed by other individuals. However, there have been significant reductions in soil loss, increases in habitat availability and numerous other benefits in that area. There have also been benefits within production agriculture itself as other program crop producers who have not had land in the CRP are allowed to operate at production levels that make increased use of their production capacity. A plant that operates at higher utilization levels usually shows better returns.

At the same time, there have been costs to the input industry. The level of expenditures for manufactured inputs under the 100 percent CRP extension falls by $530 million relative to the baseline. This is at least one indication of the costs to the input sector. At the same time, there

are costs within production agriculture. Feed costs under the 100 percent extension are up by $970 million in 2002. These are added costs paid by the livestock sector and the consumer. The analysis period laid out here is probably not long enough to show the full effects on the consumer. As mentioned, the size of the cattle industry is off by 2 million head (3%) at the end of the analysis period. Pork and broiler production were off by 300 million pounds in the final year. The size of those industries have contracted as well, implying that consumer meat expenditures are set for major increases in 2003-2005.

This analysis has also been conducted utilizing the FAPRI January 1994 baseline. That baseline is a constant policy baseline that does not include any changes in trade that will be brought about through the Uruguay agreement on GATT. Our analysis of that policy change suggest that by 2002, demand for corn would be up by the equivalent of 2 million acres. Wheat demand by over 4 million acres. While some uncertainty exists as to the full implications of the agreement, several analysts suggest that the agreement should increase world demand for wheat and feed grains -- the commodities most directly affected by the CRP. Add to that a scenario where the United States was operating a 0 percent ARP and one could expect even stronger price increases.

This may seem like a strange point to be making when it appears that the United States is headed toward one of its largest corn crops ever, when commodity prices have dropped significantly over the past few weeks and when it is likely that we will add several hundred million bushels to our stocks of grains and oilseeds.

Yet, just as we can have good crops, we can also have poor crops. The market thought we were going to have a poor crop earlier this year, and on the basis of weather forecasts alone, put almost a dollar a bushel on soybean prices. Corn prices were also very volatile. This was at the same time when the crop was rated by USDA to be in very good condition. Stock levels were the main driver of this volatility. Tightening the system down to the levels anticipated under a full extension of the CRP, together with the extra demand caused by a GATT agreement will unstable prices the rule, not the exception.

The question is one of balance. There may well be budget forces that will drive the system toward the highest possible level of CRP extension. But these extensions will correspond to the time when GATT driven demand will begin to show up. These additional pressures need to be given serious consideration when future extensions of the CRP are debated. Maintaining a balance across several objectives that include adequate food supplies at reasonable costs, while maintaining export trade shares suggests that there are difficult questions to be answered during the debate. Additionally all of these objectives are to be accomplished in a manner that is favorable to conservation and the environment. Slight changes in these objectives relative to extension will certainly complicate the debate further with significant regional implications. Already our analysis is suggesting a bracket. A 100% extension from a food security standpoint may be too binding. Yet from a budgetary standpoint, a 50% extension option will cost dollars that are hard to come by. Naturally, we stand ready to help assess these and other options.

(Attachments follow:)

# Appendix 1
# 50% Extension Of CRP Contracts

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Wheat

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARP Rate** | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| Scenario | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% |
| **Participation Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 83.2% | 87.3% | 85.2% | 86.0% | 86.4% | 86.7% | 86.4% | 86.2% | 84.6% | 84.5% | 83.7% |
| Scenario | 83.2% | 87.3% | 85.2% | 86.0% | 86.4% | 87.1% | 86.9% | 86.4% | 84.8% | 85.1% | 84.5% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| **Planted Area** | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 72.3 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 72.6 | 75.7 | 76.8 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.3 |
| Scenario | 72.3 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 69.4 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 74.7 | 75.4 | 79.0 | 78.7 | 78.5 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.2 | -1.0 | -1.4 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.8 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | 0.3% | -1.3% | -1.9% | -0.3% | -0.6% | -1.0% |
| **Production** | | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,459 | 2,402 | 2,416 | 2,352 | 2,374 | 2,464 | 2,579 | 2,629 | 2,719 | 2,738 | 2,760 |
| Scenario | 2,459 | 2,402 | 2,416 | 2,352 | 2,367 | 2,469 | 2,550 | 2,589 | 2,714 | 2,724 | 2,737 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -6 | 5 | -29 | -40 | -5 | -14 | -24 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | 0.2% | -1.1% | -1.5% | -0.2% | -0.5% | -0.9% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,118 | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,285 | 1,320 | 1,337 | 1,354 | 1,348 | 1,361 | 1,378 | 1,388 |
| Scenario | 1,118 | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,285 | 1,320 | 1,336 | 1,346 | 1,341 | 1,359 | 1,379 | 1,387 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | -0 | -2 | -8 | -7 | -2 | 1 | -1 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -0.2% | 0.1% | -0.0% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,354 | 1,221 | 1,167 | 1,080 | 1,106 | 1,178 | 1,276 | 1,368 | 1,419 | 1,448 | 1,462 |
| Scenario | 1,354 | 1,221 | 1,167 | 1,079 | 1,103 | 1,182 | 1,268 | 1,347 | 1,403 | 1,432 | 1,443 |
| Change | 0 | -0 | 0 | -0 | -3 | 4 | -9 | -21 | -15 | -16 | -19 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | 0.3% | -0.7% | -1.5% | -1.1% | -1.1% | -1.3% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 529 | 606 | 678 | 740 | 763 | 786 | 809 | 798 | 813 | 800 | 786 |
| Scenario | 529 | 606 | 678 | 741 | 760 | 787 | 797 | 773 | 800 | 788 | 770 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3 | 1 | -12 | -24 | -12 | -12 | -16 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.4% | 0.1% | -1.5% | -3.1% | -1.5% | -1.5% | -2.0% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.24 | 3.19 | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.88 | 2.93 | 2.94 | 3.16 | 3.18 | 3.27 | 3.39 |
| Scenario | 3.24 | 3.19 | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.91 | 2.98 | 3.25 | 3.21 | 3.29 | 3.44 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.02 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | -0.7% | 1.4% | 2.7% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 1.5% |
| **Participent Net Returns** | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 96.36 | 97.49 | 94.36 | 88.08 | 86.04 | 84.77 | 83.24 | 83.87 | 81.79 | 81.52 | 81.15 |
| Scenario | 96.36 | 97.49 | 94.36 | 88.09 | 86.22 | 86.78 | 86.18 | 87.42 | 86.56 | 86.15 | 86.20 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 2.00 | 2.94 | 3.55 | 4.77 | 4.63 | 5.04 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 2.4% | 3.5% | 4.2% | 5.8% | 5.7% | 6.2% |
| **Nonpart. Net Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 76.31 | 70.95 | 64.62 | 61.40 | 57.80 | 57.94 | 56.76 | 63.85 | 62.00 | 64.58 | 67.67 |
| Scenario | 76.31 | 70.95 | 64.62 | 61.43 | 58.36 | 57.03 | 58.72 | 67.74 | 63.53 | 65.45 | 69.95 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.55 | -0.91 | 1.96 | 3.89 | 1.52 | 0.87 | 2.28 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | -1.6% | 3.5% | 6.1% | 2.5% | 1.4% | 3.4% |

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Corn

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARP Rate** | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% |
| Scenario | 5.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% |
| **Participation Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 75.7% | 81.2% | 76.4% | 78.3% | 80.0% | 77.5% | 79.4% | 77.2% | 76.0% | 75.5% | 71.6% |
| Scenario | 75.7% | 81.2% | 76.4% | 78.3% | 80.0% | 79.1% | 81.3% | 79.0% | 76.8% | 75.9% | 71.9% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| **Planted Area** | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 79.3 | 73.3 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 79.6 |
| Scenario | 79.3 | 73.3 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 78.6 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 79.3 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.3% | -0.3% |
| **Production** | | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 9,482 | 6,344 | 8,746 | 8,463 | 8,573 | 8,830 | 8,910 | 9,093 | 9,223 | 9,309 | 9,483 |
| Scenario | 9,482 | 6,344 | 8,746 | 8,463 | 8,567 | 8,890 | 8,914 | 9,092 | 9,218 | 9,284 | 9,453 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -6 | 59 | 4 | -1 | -5 | -25 | -29 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | 0.7% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.3% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 6,813 | 6,365 | 6,591 | 6,795 | 6,897 | 7,009 | 7,153 | 7,329 | 7,432 | 7,507 | 7,587 |
| Scenario | 6,813 | 6,365 | 6,591 | 6,795 | 6,896 | 7,033 | 7,177 | 7,340 | 7,432 | 7,496 | 7,570 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | -1 | 23 | 24 | 11 | 0 | -11 | -17 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,663 | 1,320 | 1,550 | 1,617 | 1,637 | 1,687 | 1,736 | 1,735 | 1,764 | 1,815 | 1,881 |
| Scenario | 1,663 | 1,320 | 1,550 | 1,617 | 1,636 | 1,690 | 1,740 | 1,736 | 1,762 | 1,808 | 1,869 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | -0 | 0 | -1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | -2 | -7 | -12 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.6% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,113 | 792 | 1,402 | 1,458 | 1,502 | 1,641 | 1,666 | 1,700 | 1,733 | 1,725 | 1,744 |
| Scenario | 2,113 | 792 | 1,402 | 1,458 | 1,498 | 1,670 | 1,671 | 1,692 | 1,722 | 1,706 | 1,726 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4 | 29 | 5 | -7 | -11 | -18 | -18 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | 1.8% | 0.3% | -0.4% | -0.6% | -1.1% | -1.0% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2.07 | 2.60 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.27 | 2.18 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.37 | 2.42 |
| Scenario | 2.07 | 2.60 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.27 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.41 | 2.46 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.03 | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.3% | -1.4% | -0.6% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| **Participant Net Returns** | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 188.33 | 129.65 | 186.67 | 170.32 | 170.74 | 164.33 | 165.00 | 163.77 | 161.07 | 163.80 | 162.69 |
| Scenario | 188.33 | 129.67 | 186.67 | 170.31 | 171.01 | 167.38 | 169.18 | 169.26 | 166.78 | 170.21 | 169.49 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.27 | 3.05 | 4.18 | 5.49 | 5.72 | 6.41 | 6.79 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 4.2% |
| **Nonpart. Net Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 131.66 | 124.37 | 137.80 | 130.78 | 135.79 | 121.29 | 127.76 | 128.57 | 124.54 | 137.66 | 140.21 |
| Scenario | 131.66 | 124.53 | 137.81 | 130.75 | 136.64 | 116.76 | 126.07 | 131.39 | 128.21 | 143.01 | 146.76 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 | -0.03 | 0.85 | -4.53 | -1.68 | 2.82 | 3.67 | 5.35 | 6.55 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.6% | -3.7% | -1.3% | 2.2% | 2.9% | 3.9% | 4.7% |

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Soybeans

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Planted Area** | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 59.1 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 64.9 | 65.1 |
| Scenario | 59.1 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.9 | 62.8 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 64.5 | 64.6 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -1.0% | -0.3% | -0.8% | -0.9% | -0.7% | -0.8% |
| **Production** | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,188 | 1,809 | 2,109 | 2,117 | 2,137 | 2,197 | 2,233 | 2,279 | 2,309 | 2,351 | 2,377 |
| Scenario | 2,188 | 1,809 | 2,109 | 2,117 | 2,135 | 2,179 | 2,227 | 2,264 | 2,291 | 2,338 | 2,361 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | -18 | -6 | -15 | -18 | -13 | -16 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.8% | -0.3% | -0.7% | -0.8% | -0.6% | -0.7% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,406 | 1,335 | 1,356 | 1,382 | 1,411 | 1,440 | 1,467 | 1,492 | 1,513 | 1,534 | 1,549 |
| Scenario | 1,406 | 1,335 | 1,356 | 1,382 | 1,410 | 1,436 | 1,465 | 1,488 | 1,506 | 1,528 | 1,543 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | -1 | -4 | -3 | -4 | -6 | -6 | -6 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.3% | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 770 | 620 | 680 | 710 | 734 | 750 | 766 | 786 | 804 | 820 | 836 |
| Scenario | 770 | 620 | 680 | 710 | 732 | 744 | 759 | 778 | 795 | 811 | 825 |
| Change | 0 | -0 | -0 | 0 | -2 | -6 | -8 | -8 | -9 | -10 | -10 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | -0.8% | -1.0% | -1.0% | -1.1% | -1.2% | -1.2% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 292 | 150 | 227 | 254 | 250 | 260 | 262 | 266 | 262 | 261 | 257 |
| Scenario | 292 | 150 | 227 | 255 | 251 | 252 | 258 | 259 | 252 | 254 | 250 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -8 | -4 | -7 | -9 | -7 | -7 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | -3.1% | -1.5% | -2.5% | -3.5% | -2.6% | -2.6% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.60 | 6.52 | 5.89 | 5.64 | 5.83 | 5.73 | 5.73 | 5.74 | 5.87 | 5.97 | 6.13 |
| Scenario | 5.60 | 6.52 | 5.89 | 5.64 | 5.83 | 5.87 | 5.81 | 5.86 | 6.06 | 6.14 | 6.31 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.18 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 2.8% | 2.9% |
| **Net Returns** | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 134.20 | 132.87 | 128.97 | 121.06 | 128.18 | 124.07 | 123.93 | 124.10 | 128.91 | 132.41 | 138.18 |
| Scenario | 134.20 | 132.87 | 128.97 | 121.11 | 128.30 | 129.31 | 126.96 | 128.72 | 136.39 | 138.72 | 145.12 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 5.25 | 3.02 | 4.62 | 7.48 | 6.31 | 6.94 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 4.2% | 2.4% | 3.7% | 5.8% | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| **Meal Price, 44%** | | | | | (Dollars per Ton) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 182.34 | 184.69 | 177.61 | 174.83 | 181.45 | 180.44 | 184.94 | 187.74 | 191.38 | 196.90 | 198.34 |
| Scenario | 182.34 | 184.69 | 177.61 | 174.82 | 181.68 | 183.51 | 186.53 | 189.85 | 194.97 | 199.61 | 201.48 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.23 | 3.07 | 1.60 | 2.12 | 3.60 | 2.70 | 3.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| **Oil Price** | | | | | (Dollars per Cwt.) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 21.40 | 27.85 | 23.30 | 22.06 | 22.97 | 22.97 | 22.51 | 22.41 | 22.91 | 22.81 | 23.61 |
| Scenario | 21.40 | 27.85 | 23.30 | 22.07 | 22.93 | 23.28 | 22.70 | 22.72 | 23.39 | 23.27 | 24.07 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.04 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.45 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.2% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.9% |

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Cotton

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARP Rate** | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 10.0% | 7.5% | 11.0% | 10.0% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| Scenario | 10.0% | 7.5% | 11.0% | 10.0% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 10.0% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -2.5% |
| **Participation Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 88.9% | 90.7% | 87.5% | 88.3% | 87.6% | 87.9% | 87.6% | 87.8% | 87.6% | 87.3% | 86.9% |
| Scenario | 88.9% | 90.7% | 87.5% | 88.3% | 87.6% | 87.7% | 87.7% | 88.1% | 87.6% | 87.2% | 86.7% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -0.0% | 0.2% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% |
| **Planted Area** | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 13.24 | 13.44 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.69 | 12.69 | 12.97 | 12.84 | 12.83 | 12.78 | 12.60 |
| Scenario | 13.24 | 13.44 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.68 | 12.49 | 13.06 | 12.71 | 12.68 | 12.65 | 12.47 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.20 | 0.10 | -0.13 | -0.14 | -0.13 | -0.14 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -1.6% | 0.7% | -1.0% | -1.1% | -1.0% | -1.1% |
| **Production** | | | | | | (Million Bales) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 16.22 | 16.18 | 17.21 | 17.31 | 17.21 | 17.30 | 17.68 | 17.66 | 17.75 | 17.80 | 17.71 |
| Scenario | 16.22 | 16.18 | 17.21 | 17.31 | 17.20 | 17.09 | 17.80 | 17.54 | 17.61 | 17.68 | 17.58 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.21 | 0.11 | -0.12 | -0.14 | -0.12 | -0.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -1.2% | 0.6% | -0.7% | -0.8% | -0.7% | -0.7% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 10.25 | 10.22 | 10.28 | 10.41 | 10.59 | 10.79 | 11.00 | 11.19 | 11.38 | 11.56 | 11.72 |
| Scenario | 10.25 | 10.22 | 10.28 | 10.41 | 10.59 | 10.77 | 10.98 | 11.17 | 11.35 | 11.52 | 11.68 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.04 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.3% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.20 | 6.30 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.69 | 6.73 | 6.73 | 6.62 | 6.49 | 6.33 | 6.20 |
| Scenario | 5.20 | 6.30 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.68 | 6.66 | 6.71 | 6.58 | 6.42 | 6.25 | 6.11 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.07 | -0.03 | -0.04 | -0.07 | -0.08 | -0.09 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -1.0% | -0.4% | -0.6% | -1.1% | -1.2% | -1.4% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 4.66 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 5.06 | 5.14 | 5.08 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.19 | 5.26 | 5.21 |
| Scenario | 4.66 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 5.07 | 5.15 | 4.97 | 5.23 | 5.16 | 5.15 | 5.21 | 5.16 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.11 | 0.06 | -0.00 | -0.04 | -0.05 | -0.05 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | -2.1% | 1.1% | -0.0% | -0.7% | -0.9% | -0.9% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | | (Dollars per Pound) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.546 | 0.593 | 0.576 | 0.580 | 0.567 | 0.571 | 0.562 | 0.563 | 0.566 | 0.568 | 0.578 |
| Scenario | 0.546 | 0.593 | 0.576 | 0.580 | 0.571 | 0.579 | 0.563 | 0.570 | 0.573 | 0.577 | 0.587 |
| Change | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| **Participant Net Returns** | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 215.77 | 189.08 | 195.68 | 195.69 | 189.58 | 186.36 | 175.80 | 172.50 | 168.19 | 163.38 | 162.38 |
| Scenario | 215.77 | 189.08 | 195.68 | 195.77 | 190.48 | 191.45 | 180.23 | 181.39 | 177.83 | 172.94 | 172.18 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.90 | 5.09 | 4.43 | 8.88 | 9.64 | 9.56 | 9.80 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 5.2% | 5.7% | 5.9% | 6.0% |
| **Nonpart. Net Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 147.54 | 135.33 | 143.08 | 142.30 | 135.49 | 133.72 | 117.44 | 114.23 | 110.52 | 106.15 | 110.03 |
| Scenario | 147.54 | 135.33 | 143.08 | 142.56 | 138.77 | 143.90 | 116.86 | 121.32 | 118.92 | 115.39 | 119.82 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 3.28 | 10.18 | -0.58 | 7.10 | 8.40 | 9.24 | 9.78 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 2.4% | 7.6% | -0.5% | 6.2% | 7.6% | 8.7% | 8.9% |

50% CRP Extension off of the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Livestock

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beef Production** | | | | | (Million Pounds) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 23,086 | 23,081 | 23,991 | 24,326 | 24,921 | 25,168 | 24,861 | 24,230 | 23,649 | 23,475 | 23,262 |
| Scenario | 23,086 | 23,081 | 23,992 | 24,326 | 24,923 | 25,174 | 24,877 | 24,268 | 23,707 | 23,531 | 23,270 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 37 | 58 | 56 | 8 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| **Pork Production** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 17,234 | 17,095 | 16,538 | 17,131 | 17,649 | 17,525 | 17,111 | 17,509 | 18,014 | 17,634 | 17,495 |
| Scenario | 17,234 | 17,095 | 16,538 | 17,131 | 17,648 | 17,522 | 17,112 | 17,517 | 18,005 | 17,602 | 17,476 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (1) | (3) | 1 | 8 | (9) | (32) | (19) |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -0.1% |
| **Broiler Production** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 20,903 | 22,051 | 23,172 | 23,839 | 24,563 | 25,396 | 26,365 | 27,412 | 28,443 | 29,511 | 30,593 |
| Scenario | 20,903 | 22,051 | 23,172 | 23,839 | 24,562 | 25,393 | 26,359 | 27,402 | 28,422 | 29,475 | 30,547 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | (1) | (2) | (5) | (10) | (21) | (36) | (46) |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% |
| **1l-1300#, NB Direct Steers** | | | | | (Dollars Per Hundredweight) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 75.36 | 76.28 | 74.58 | 72.35 | 68.14 | 69.72 | 72.72 | 76.18 | 80.22 | 83.57 | 86.40 |
| Scenario | 75.36 | 76.28 | 74.58 | 72.35 | 68.12 | 69.69 | 72.60 | 75.86 | 79.72 | 83.11 | 86.39 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.04 | -0.12 | -0.32 | -0.50 | -0.46 | -0.01 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.4% | -0.6% | -0.6% | -0.0% |
| **6-700# Okla. City Feeder Steers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 85.57 | 90.95 | 88.25 | 83.18 | 75.59 | 79.64 | 82.67 | 85.43 | 90.70 | 96.10 | 98.30 |
| Scenario | 85.57 | 90.95 | 88.25 | 83.18 | 75.57 | 79.59 | 82.52 | 84.96 | 89.89 | 95.33 | 98.17 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.03 | -0.05 | -0.15 | -0.47 | -0.81 | -0.78 | -0.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.6% | -0.9% | -0.8% | -0.1% |
| **230-250#, Barrows &Gilts, IA-S.MN** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 43.03 | 46.07 | 48.53 | 45.83 | 42.11 | 45.79 | 49.83 | 47.06 | 44.05 | 46.82 | 50.19 |
| Scenario | 43.03 | 46.07 | 48.53 | 45.83 | 42.11 | 45.79 | 49.79 | 46.94 | 43.99 | 46.90 | 50.32 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.04 | -0.12 | -0.06 | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| **12 City Whlsl Broiler** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 52.60 | 55.20 | 54.58 | 55.21 | 54.02 | 55.17 | 55.95 | 56.33 | 55.56 | 57.47 | 57.83 |
| Scenario | 52.60 | 55.20 | 54.58 | 55.21 | 54.02 | 55.17 | 55.94 | 56.29 | 55.53 | 57.53 | 58.04 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.04 | -0.03 | 0.06 | 0.21 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% |
| **Cow-Calf Returns** | | | | | (Dollars Per Cow) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 66.73 | 85.28 | 69.15 | 42.36 | 0.35 | 13.26 | 24.14 | 35.17 | 56.85 | 75.87 | 77.90 |
| Scenario | 66.73 | 85.28 | 69.15 | 42.36 | 0.06 | 12.52 | 22.21 | 30.82 | 50.06 | 68.69 | 73.77 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.29 | -0.75 | -1.94 | -4.35 | -6.79 | -7.18 | -4.13 |
| **Farrow-Finish Returns** | | | | | (Dollars Per Hundredweight) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.28 | 3.73 | 4.48 | 3.36 | -0.62 | 2.33 | 6.15 | 2.42 | -1.21 | 0.68 | 2.70 |
| Scenario | 1.28 | 3.73 | 4.48 | 3.36 | -0.64 | 2.40 | 6.16 | 2.23 | -1.57 | 0.34 | 2.37 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.06 | 0.01 | -0.20 | -0.36 | -0.34 | -0.33 |
| **Broiler Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.34 | 5.44 | 3.53 | 4.91 | 3.55 | 4.19 | 4.83 | 4.60 | 3.38 | 4.76 | 4.37 |
| Scenario | 3.34 | 5.44 | 3.53 | 4.91 | 3.54 | 4.17 | 4.81 | 4.51 | 3.18 | 4.62 | 4.35 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.08 | -0.19 | -0.16 | -0.02 |
| **Per Capita Meat Expend.** | | | | | (Dollars Per Person) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 369.91 | 373.89 | 374.08 | 375.41 | 370.00 | 378.75 | 385.09 | 385.81 | 384.99 | 395.29 | 405.18 |
| Scenario | 369.91 | 373.89 | 374.08 | 375.41 | 369.98 | 378.70 | 384.90 | 385.32 | 384.33 | 394.85 | 405.40 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.05 | -0.19 | -0.48 | -0.66 | -0.45 | 0.22 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.1% | 0.1% |

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on Government Costs

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NET CCC OUTLAYS | | | | | (Billion Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 8.84 | 14.88 | 9.66 | 8.06 | 8.27 | 8.51 | 8.24 | 8.07 | 7.83 | 7.24 | 6.56 |
| Scenario | 8.84 | 14.88 | 9.66 | 8.06 | 8.21 | 8.52 | 8.13 | 7.76 | 7.36 | 6.77 | 6.03 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.06 | 0.01 | -0.11 | -0.31 | -0.47 | -0.47 | -0.53 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.7% | 0.1% | -1.3% | -3.8% | -6.0% | -6.5% | -8.1% |
| Feed Grains | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2.51 | 5.76 | 0.46 | 2.60 | 3.31 | 3.09 | 2.72 | 2.60 | 2.54 | 2.20 | 1.89 |
| Scenario | 2.51 | 5.76 | 0.46 | 2.60 | 3.29 | 3.18 | 2.81 | 2.54 | 2.38 | 1.99 | 1.65 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.08 | 0.09 | -0.06 | -0.15 | -0.21 | -0.25 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.7% | 2.7% | 3.4% | -2.2% | -6.1% | -9.5% | -13.0% |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.72 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.94 | 1.74 | 1.63 | 1.48 | 1.26 |
| Scenario | 1.72 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.86 | 1.91 | 1.87 | 1.57 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 1.16 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.02 | 0.00 | -0.08 | -0.17 | -0.16 | -0.09 | -0.10 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -1.1% | 0.2% | -3.9% | -9.6% | -9.8% | -6.0% | -7.8% |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | -0.03 | 0.11 | -0.17 | -0.12 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| Scenario | -0.03 | 0.11 | -0.17 | -0.12 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 2.4% | -1.4% | -2.1% | -3.4% | -2.8% |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.44 | 2.24 | 1.63 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.19 |
| Scenario | 1.44 | 2.24 | 1.63 | 1.06 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.17 | 1.13 | 1.06 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.07 | -0.11 | -0.04 | -0.10 | -0.11 | -0.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -1.1% | -5.7% | -9.1% | -3.4% | -8.1% | -9.1% | -10.7% |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.36 |
| Scenario | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.44 | 0.35 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.00 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | 0.1% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -1.1% | -1.3% |
| Total Def. Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.67 | 8.94 | 4.61 | 5.73 | 6.62 | 6.44 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5.44 | 4.91 | 4.33 |
| Scenario | 5.67 | 8.94 | 4.61 | 5.72 | 6.58 | 6.47 | 5.93 | 5.48 | 5.05 | 4.51 | 3.88 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.05 | 0.03 | -0.06 | -0.26 | -0.38 | -0.39 | -0.44 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.7% | 0.5% | -1.1% | -4.6% | -7.0% | -8.0% | -10.2% |
| CRP Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1.13 | 0.72 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| Scenario | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 1.86 | 1.52 | 1.31 | 1.18 | 1.08 | 1.06 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 0.84 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 2.4% | 34.1% | 82.6% | 161.2% | 337.1% | 382.4% |

50% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 50% CRP Extension on U.S. Farm Income

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop Receipts | | | | | (Billion Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 84.81 | 85.48 | 86.20 | 87.94 | 88.15 | 90.14 | 91.69 | 93.80 | 95.58 | 97.63 | 100.24 |
| Scenario | 84.81 | 85.48 | 86.21 | 87.95 | 88.20 | 90.21 | 91.89 | 94.21 | 96.30 | 98.47 | 101.18 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.41 | 0.72 | 0.84 | 0.94 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Livestock Receipts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 86.36 | 89.22 | 89.71 | 88.84 | 86.36 | 89.85 | 92.83 | 94.28 | 95.95 | 99.51 | 102.35 |
| Scenario | 86.36 | 89.22 | 89.71 | 88.84 | 86.36 | 89.83 | 92.71 | 93.91 | 95.48 | 99.19 | 102.51 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.03 | -0.13 | -0.37 | -0.47 | -0.33 | 0.17 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.5% | -0.3% | 0.2% |
| Government Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 9.17 | 11.61 | 8.57 | 8.09 | 8.40 | 7.00 | 6.59 | 5.78 | 5.46 | 4.85 | 4.11 |
| Scenario | 9.17 | 11.61 | 8.57 | 8.09 | 8.41 | 7.43 | 7.07 | 6.18 | 5.92 | 5.31 | 4.50 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.49 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.40 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 6.2% | 7.4% | 6.9% | 8.5% | 9.7% | 9.7% |
| Other Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 13.64 | 13.30 | 13.73 | 13.81 | 13.94 | 14.45 | 14.92 | 15.21 | 15.47 | 15.87 | 16.29 |
| Scenario | 13.64 | 13.30 | 13.73 | 13.81 | 13.93 | 14.44 | 14.89 | 15.14 | 15.41 | 15.82 | 16.27 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.03 | -0.07 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.02 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -0.5% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.1% |
| Production Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 149.09 | 150.76 | 154.25 | 152.98 | 155.56 | 160.32 | 162.87 | 165.23 | 168.00 | 170.81 | 173.97 |
| Scenario | 149.09 | 150.76 | 154.25 | 152.98 | 155.50 | 160.30 | 162.67 | 164.88 | 168.00 | 170.73 | 173.80 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.06 | -0.02 | -0.20 | -0.35 | 0.00 | -0.08 | -0.17 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% |
| Value of Inventory Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.76 | -3.76 | 4.71 | 0.17 | 0.47 | 0.64 | 0.19 | 0.46 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.76 |
| Scenario | 3.76 | -3.76 | 4.71 | 0.17 | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.68 | 0.26 | 0.55 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.03 | 0.00 | -0.07 | -0.13 | -0.07 | -0.22 | -0.21 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -7.3% | 0.7% | -38.3% | -28.4% | -9.0% | -45.4% | -28.1% |
| Net Cash Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 57.72 | 62.10 | 57.92 | 59.02 | 55.07 | 55.32 | 57.55 | 58.59 | 59.58 | 62.23 | 64.37 |
| Scenario | 57.72 | 62.10 | 57.92 | 59.02 | 55.16 | 55.79 | 58.18 | 59.17 | 60.17 | 63.14 | 65.86 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.47 | 0.63 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.91 | 1.49 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 2.3% |
| Net Farm Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 48.64 | 45.09 | 48.68 | 45.88 | 41.75 | 41.76 | 43.36 | 44.30 | 45.20 | 47.53 | 49.77 |
| Scenario | 48.64 | 45.09 | 48.68 | 45.88 | 41.83 | 42.25 | 44.01 | 44.88 | 45.79 | 48.31 | 51.20 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.79 | 1.43 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 2.9% |

# Appendix 2
# 100% Extension Of CRP Contracts

100% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Wheat

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| ARP Rate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| Scenario | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% |
| Participation Rate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 83.2% | 87.3% | 85.2% | 86.0% | 86.4% | 86.7% | 86.4% | 86.2% | 84.6% | 84.5% | 83.7% |
| Scenario | 83.2% | 87.3% | 85.2% | 86.0% | 86.4% | 87.0% | 86.5% | 86.1% | 83.9% | 83.0% | 82.3% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | -0.1% | -0.6% | -1.5% | -1.4% |
| | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Planted Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 72.3 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 72.6 | 75.7 | 76.8 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.3 |
| Scenario | 72.3 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 71.2 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 74.9 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -1.4 | -1.9 | -3.0 | -4.4 | -4.2 | -4.4 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.6% | -1.9% | -2.5% | -3.9% | -5.5% | -5.3% | -5.5% |
| | | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | |
| Production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,459 | 2,402 | 2,416 | 2,352 | 2,374 | 2,464 | 2,579 | 2,629 | 2,719 | 2,738 | 2,760 |
| Scenario | 2,459 | 2,402 | 2,416 | 2,352 | 2,361 | 2,424 | 2,525 | 2,546 | 2,596 | 2,622 | 2,638 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -13 | -40 | -54 | -83 | -123 | -116 | -123 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.5% | -1.6% | -2.1% | -3.2% | -4.5% | -4.2% | -4.4% |
| Domestic Use | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,118 | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,285 | 1,320 | 1,337 | 1,354 | 1,348 | 1,361 | 1,378 | 1,388 |
| Scenario | 1,118 | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,284 | 1,317 | 1,332 | 1,342 | 1,333 | 1,343 | 1,359 | 1,373 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -4 | -5 | -13 | -15 | -18 | -19 | -15 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.4% | -0.9% | -1.1% | -1.3% | -1.4% | -1.1% |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,354 | 1,221 | 1,167 | 1,080 | 1,106 | 1,178 | 1,276 | 1,368 | 1,419 | 1,448 | 1,462 |
| Scenario | 1,354 | 1,221 | 1,167 | 1,079 | 1,100 | 1,157 | 1,241 | 1,310 | 1,329 | 1,345 | 1,352 |
| Change | 0 | -0 | 0 | -0 | -6 | -21 | -35 | -57 | -90 | -103 | -110 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.6% | -1.8% | -2.7% | -4.2% | -6.3% | -7.1% | -7.5% |
| Ending Stocks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 529 | 606 | 678 | 740 | 763 | 786 | 809 | 798 | 813 | 800 | 786 |
| Scenario | 529 | 606 | 678 | 741 | 761 | 771 | 788 | 765 | 764 | 756 | 744 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -2 | -15 | -22 | -33 | -49 | -44 | -42 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.2% | -2.0% | -2.7% | -4.2% | -6.0% | -5.5% | -5.3% |
| | | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | |
| Farm Price | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.24 | 3.19 | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.88 | 2.93 | 2.94 | 3.16 | 3.18 | 3.27 | 3.39 |
| Scenario | 3.24 | 3.19 | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.91 | 3.03 | 3.07 | 3.34 | 3.46 | 3.54 | 3.63 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.23 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 3.4% | 4.4% | 5.7% | 8.9% | 8.1% | 6.9% |
| | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Participant Net Returns | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 96.36 | 97.49 | 94.36 | 88.08 | 86.04 | 84.77 | 83.24 | 83.87 | 81.79 | 81.52 | 81.15 |
| Scenario | 96.36 | 97.49 | 94.36 | 88.10 | 86.45 | 88.45 | 89.61 | 91.16 | 90.56 | 90.10 | 89.51 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.42 | 3.67 | 6.37 | 7.29 | 8.77 | 8.58 | 8.36 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 4.3% | 7.7% | 8.7% | 10.7% | 10.5% | 10.3% |
| Nonpart. Net Returns | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 76.31 | 70.95 | 64.62 | 61.40 | 57.80 | 57.94 | 56.76 | 63.85 | 62.00 | 64.58 | 67.67 |
| Scenario | 76.31 | 70.95 | 64.62 | 61.46 | 59.13 | 62.29 | 62.47 | 71.98 | 74.72 | 76.63 | 78.66 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 1.33 | 4.35 | 5.71 | 8.13 | 12.72 | 12.05 | 10.99 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 7.5% | 10.1% | 12.7% | 20.5% | 18.7% | 16.2% |

100% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Corn

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARP Rate** | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% |
| Scenario | 5.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -7.5% | -7.5% |
| **Participation Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 75.7% | 81.2% | 76.4% | 78.3% | 80.0% | 77.5% | 79.4% | 77.2% | 76.0% | 75.5% | 71.6% |
| Scenario | 75.7% | 81.2% | 76.4% | 78.3% | 80.0% | 78.8% | 80.2% | 79.2% | 76.4% | 76.0% | 73.7% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 2.1% |
| **Planted Area** | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 79.3 | 73.3 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 79.6 |
| Scenario | 79.3 | 73.3 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 77.3 | 77.9 | 78.0 | 78.4 | 79.2 | 79.3 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | -0.7% | 0.3% | -0.8% | -0.8% | 0.5% | -0.4% |
| **Production** | | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 9,482 | 6,344 | 8,746 | 8,463 | 8,573 | 8,830 | 8,910 | 9,093 | 9,223 | 9,309 | 9,483 |
| Scenario | 9,482 | 6,344 | 8,746 | 8,463 | 8,561 | 8,780 | 8,927 | 9,029 | 9,159 | 9,335 | 9,447 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -11 | -50 | 18 | -64 | -64 | 26 | -36 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.6% | 0.2% | -0.7% | -0.7% | 0.3% | -0.4% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 6,813 | 6,365 | 6,591 | 6,795 | 6,897 | 7,009 | 7,153 | 7,329 | 7,432 | 7,507 | 7,587 |
| Scenario | 6,813 | 6,365 | 6,591 | 6,795 | 6,893 | 6,996 | 7,165 | 7,310 | 7,405 | 7,501 | 7,567 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | -4 | -13 | 12 | -19 | -27 | -6 | -20 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | 0.2% | -0.3% | -0.4% | -0.1% | -0.3% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,663 | 1,320 | 1,550 | 1,617 | 1,637 | 1,687 | 1,736 | 1,735 | 1,764 | 1,815 | 1,881 |
| Scenario | 1,663 | 1,320 | 1,550 | 1,617 | 1,635 | 1,668 | 1,727 | 1,722 | 1,743 | 1,806 | 1,872 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | -0 | 0 | -2 | -19 | -9 | -13 | -21 | -9 | -9 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -1.1% | -0.5% | -0.8% | -1.2% | -0.5% | -0.5% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,113 | 792 | 1,402 | 1,458 | 1,502 | 1,641 | 1,666 | 1,700 | 1,733 | 1,725 | 1,744 |
| Scenario | 2,113 | 792 | 1,402 | 1,458 | 1,497 | 1,617 | 1,657 | 1,659 | 1,675 | 1,709 | 1,722 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 | -24 | -9 | -41 | -57 | -16 | -22 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.4% | -1.5% | -0.6% | -2.4% | -3.3% | -0.9% | -1.3% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2.07 | 2.60 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.27 | 2.18 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.37 | 2.42 |
| Scenario | 2.07 | 2.60 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.45 | 2.52 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.7% | 3.5% | 1.2% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 3.3% | 4.2% |
| **Participant Net Returns** | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 188.33 | 129.65 | 186.67 | 170.32 | 170.74 | 164.33 | 165.00 | 163.77 | 161.07 | 163.80 | 162.69 |
| Scenario | 188.33 | 129.67 | 186.67 | 170.31 | 171.40 | 172.22 | 175.22 | 177.21 | 176.25 | 180.66 | 181.02 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.66 | 7.89 | 10.22 | 13.44 | 15.18 | 16.86 | 18.33 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.4% | 4.8% | 6.2% | 8.2% | 9.4% | 10.3% | 11.3% |
| **Nonpart. Net Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 131.66 | 124.37 | 137.80 | 130.78 | 135.79 | 121.29 | 127.76 | 128.57 | 124.54 | 137.66 | 140.21 |
| Scenario | 131.66 | 124.53 | 137.81 | 130.76 | 137.92 | 131.43 | 131.00 | 140.97 | 142.82 | 147.75 | 153.79 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 2.13 | 10.14 | 3.25 | 12.40 | 18.28 | 10.09 | 13.58 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 1.6% | 8.4% | 2.5% | 9.6% | 14.7% | 7.3% | 9.7% |

100% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Soybeans

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Planted Area** | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 59.1 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 64.9 | 65.1 |
| Scenario | 59.1 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 61.0 | 60.9 | 61.5 | 62.3 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 63.9 | 64.2 |
| Change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -1.0 | -0.9 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | -1.6% | -1.3% | -1.3% | -1.8% | -1.5% | -1.3% |
| **Production** | | | | | (Million Bushels) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,188 | 1,809 | 2,109 | 2,117 | 2,137 | 2,197 | 2,233 | 2,279 | 2,309 | 2,351 | 2,377 |
| Scenario | 2,188 | 1,809 | 2,109 | 2,117 | 2,132 | 2,168 | 2,210 | 2,254 | 2,275 | 2,321 | 2,351 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 | -30 | -24 | -25 | -34 | -30 | -26 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | -1.3% | -1.1% | -1.1% | -1.5% | -1.3% | -1.1% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1,406 | 1,335 | 1,356 | 1,382 | 1,411 | 1,440 | 1,467 | 1,492 | 1,513 | 1,534 | 1,549 |
| Scenario | 1,406 | 1,335 | 1,356 | 1,382 | 1,409 | 1,434 | 1,459 | 1,484 | 1,501 | 1,522 | 1,539 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | -2 | -6 | -8 | -9 | -12 | -12 | -10 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.5% | -0.6% | -0.8% | -0.8% | -0.6% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 770 | 620 | 680 | 710 | 734 | 750 | 766 | 786 | 804 | 820 | 836 |
| Scenario | 770 | 620 | 680 | 710 | 731 | 738 | 752 | 769 | 785 | 801 | 815 |
| Change | 0 | -0 | -0 | 0 | -2 | -12 | -15 | -17 | -18 | -20 | -20 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.3% | -1.6% | -1.9% | -2.1% | -2.3% | -2.4% | -2.4% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 292 | 150 | 227 | 254 | 250 | 260 | 262 | 266 | 262 | 261 | 257 |
| Scenario | 292 | 150 | 227 | 255 | 249 | 248 | 249 | 253 | 245 | 247 | 246 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -12 | -13 | -13 | -16 | -14 | -11 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | -4.7% | -5.1% | -4.8% | -6.3% | -5.5% | -4.1% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.60 | 6.52 | 5.89 | 5.64 | 5.83 | 5.73 | 5.73 | 5.74 | 5.87 | 5.97 | 6.13 |
| Scenario | 5.60 | 6.52 | 5.89 | 5.65 | 5.87 | 5.96 | 6.00 | 6.01 | 6.26 | 6.35 | 6.44 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.31 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 4.0% | 4.8% | 4.7% | 6.6% | 6.4% | 5.0% |
| **Net Returns** | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 134.20 | 132.87 | 128.97 | 121.06 | 128.18 | 124.07 | 123.93 | 124.10 | 128.91 | 132.41 | 138.18 |
| Scenario | 134.20 | 132.87 | 128.97 | 121.15 | 129.59 | 132.86 | 134.32 | 134.39 | 143.83 | 147.03 | 150.17 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 1.42 | 8.79 | 10.39 | 10.28 | 14.92 | 14.62 | 11.99 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 7.1% | 8.4% | 8.3% | 11.6% | 11.0% | 8.7% |
| **Meal Price, 44%** | | | | | (Dollars per Ton) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 182.34 | 184.69 | 177.61 | 174.83 | 181.45 | 180.44 | 184.94 | 187.74 | 191.38 | 196.90 | 198.34 |
| Scenario | 182.34 | 184.69 | 177.61 | 174.80 | 182.13 | 184.99 | 189.85 | 191.73 | 198.01 | 203.07 | 203.50 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.03 | 0.68 | 4.54 | 4.92 | 3.99 | 6.63 | 6.17 | 5.15 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 3.5% | 3.1% | 2.6% |
| **Oil Price** | | | | | (Dollars per Cwt.) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 21.40 | 27.85 | 23.30 | 22.06 | 22.97 | 22.97 | 22.51 | 22.41 | 22.91 | 22.81 | 23.61 |
| Scenario | 21.40 | 27.85 | 23.30 | 22.09 | 23.09 | 23.65 | 23.37 | 23.34 | 24.04 | 23.96 | 24.48 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.68 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 0.86 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 4.2% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 3.7% |

100% CRP Extension off the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Cotton

| | 92/93 | 93/94 | 94/95 | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97/98 | 98/99 | 99/00 | 00/01 | 01/02 | 02/03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARP Rate** | | | | | | (Percent) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 10.0% | 7.5% | 11.0% | 10.0% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| Scenario | 10.0% | 7.5% | 11.0% | 10.0% | 12.5% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -2.5% | -2.5% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% | -5.0% |
| **Participation Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 88.9% | 90.7% | 87.5% | 88.3% | 87.6% | 87.9% | 87.8% | 87.8% | 87.6% | 87.3% | 86.9% |
| Scenario | 88.9% | 90.7% | 87.5% | 88.3% | 87.6% | 88.1% | 87.3% | 87.7% | 87.3% | 86.8% | 86.3% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.2% | -0.5% | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.5% | -0.5% |
| **Planted Area** | | | | | | (Million Acres) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 13.24 | 13.44 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.69 | 12.69 | 12.97 | 12.84 | 12.83 | 12.78 | 12.60 |
| Scenario | 13.24 | 13.44 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.67 | 12.52 | 12.58 | 12.72 | 12.52 | 12.42 | 12.29 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.03 | -0.17 | -0.39 | -0.12 | -0.31 | -0.36 | -0.32 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | -1.3% | -3.0% | -0.9% | -2.4% | -2.8% | -2.5% |
| **Production** | | | | | | (Million Bales) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 16.22 | 16.18 | 17.21 | 17.31 | 17.21 | 17.30 | 17.68 | 17.66 | 17.75 | 17.80 | 17.71 |
| Scenario | 16.22 | 16.18 | 17.21 | 17.31 | 17.18 | 17.14 | 17.30 | 17.56 | 17.45 | 17.46 | 17.41 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.03 | -0.16 | -0.38 | -0.09 | -0.29 | -0.35 | -0.31 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | -0.9% | -2.1% | -0.5% | -1.7% | -1.9% | -1.7% |
| **Domestic Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 10.25 | 10.22 | 10.28 | 10.41 | 10.59 | 10.79 | 11.00 | 11.19 | 11.38 | 11.56 | 11.72 |
| Scenario | 10.25 | 10.22 | 10.28 | 10.41 | 10.59 | 10.76 | 10.95 | 11.13 | 11.30 | 11.46 | 11.61 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.03 | -0.05 | -0.07 | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.10 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.5% | -0.6% | -0.7% | -0.8% | -0.9% |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.20 | 6.30 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.69 | 6.73 | 6.73 | 6.62 | 6.49 | 6.33 | 6.20 |
| Scenario | 5.20 | 6.30 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.68 | 6.61 | 6.57 | 6.46 | 6.31 | 6.13 | 5.99 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.12 | -0.17 | -0.16 | -0.18 | -0.20 | -0.21 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -1.7% | -2.5% | -2.4% | -2.8% | -3.2% | -3.3% |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 4.66 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 5.06 | 5.14 | 5.08 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.19 | 5.26 | 5.21 |
| Scenario | 4.66 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 5.07 | 5.13 | 5.05 | 4.99 | 5.11 | 5.11 | 5.13 | 5.08 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.19 | -0.06 | -0.08 | -0.13 | -0.13 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.1% | -0.5% | -3.6% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -2.5% | -2.4% |
| **Farm Price** | | | | | | (Dollars per Pound) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.546 | 0.593 | 0.576 | 0.580 | 0.567 | 0.571 | 0.562 | 0.563 | 0.566 | 0.568 | 0.578 |
| Scenario | 0.546 | 0.593 | 0.576 | 0.581 | 0.571 | 0.586 | 0.580 | 0.580 | 0.586 | 0.590 | 0.600 |
| Change | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.022 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 2.7% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.6% | 3.8% | 3.9% |
| **Participant Net Returns** | | | | | | (Dollars per Acre) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 215.77 | 189.08 | 195.68 | 195.69 | 189.58 | 186.36 | 175.80 | 172.50 | 168.19 | 163.38 | 162.36 |
| Scenario | 215.77 | 189.08 | 195.68 | 195.84 | 190.80 | 198.47 | 191.72 | 189.67 | 189.47 | 185.70 | 183.88 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 1.22 | 12.10 | 15.92 | 17.17 | 21.29 | 22.33 | 21.50 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 6.5% | 9.1% | 10.0% | 12.7% | 13.7% | 13.2% |
| **Nonpart. Net Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 147.54 | 135.33 | 143.08 | 142.30 | 135.49 | 133.72 | 117.44 | 114.23 | 110.52 | 106.15 | 110.03 |
| Scenario | 147.54 | 135.33 | 143.08 | 142.81 | 138.71 | 148.48 | 137.85 | 129.73 | 132.65 | 130.26 | 133.68 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 3.22 | 14.76 | 20.41 | 15.50 | 22.13 | 24.12 | 23.65 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 2.4% | 11.0% | 17.4% | 13.6% | 20.0% | 22.7% | 21.5% |

100% CRP Extension off of the FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Livestock

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beef Production** | | | | | (Million Pounds) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 23,086 | 23,081 | 23,991 | 24,326 | 24,921 | 25,168 | 24,861 | 24,230 | 23,649 | 23,475 | 23,262 |
| Scenario | 23,086 | 23,081 | 23,992 | 24,326 | 24,926 | 25,193 | 24,919 | 24,319 | 23,752 | 23,528 | 23,170 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 57 | 89 | 104 | 53 | (92) |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.2% | -0.4% |
| **Pork Production** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 17,234 | 17,095 | 16,538 | 17,131 | 17,649 | 17,525 | 17,111 | 17,509 | 18,014 | 17,634 | 17,495 |
| Scenario | 17,234 | 17,095 | 16,538 | 17,131 | 17,649 | 17,521 | 17,097 | 17,471 | 17,916 | 17,455 | 17,284 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (1) | (4) | (14) | (38) | (98) | (180) | (211) |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.5% | -1.0% | -1.2% |
| **Broiler Production** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 20,903 | 22,051 | 23,172 | 23,839 | 24,563 | 25,396 | 26,365 | 27,412 | 28,443 | 29,511 | 30,593 |
| Scenario | 20,903 | 22,051 | 23,172 | 23,839 | 24,562 | 25,386 | 26,331 | 27,354 | 28,362 | 29,408 | 30,486 |
| Change | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | (1) | (10) | (34) | (59) | (81) | (103) | (107) |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.4% | -0.3% |
| **11-1300#, NB Direct Steers** | | | | | (Dollars Per Hundredweight) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 75.36 | 76.28 | 74.58 | 72.35 | 68.14 | 69.72 | 72.72 | 76.18 | 80.22 | 83.57 | 86.40 |
| Scenario | 75.36 | 76.28 | 74.58 | 72.35 | 68.11 | 69.55 | 72.33 | 75.53 | 79.48 | 83.41 | 87.75 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.03 | -0.17 | -0.40 | -0.65 | -0.74 | -0.16 | 1.36 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.2% | -0.5% | -0.8% | -0.9% | -0.2% | 1.6% |
| **6-700# Okla. City Feeder Steers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 85.57 | 90.95 | 88.25 | 83.18 | 75.59 | 79.64 | 82.67 | 85.43 | 90.70 | 96.10 | 98.30 |
| Scenario | 85.57 | 90.95 | 88.25 | 83.18 | 75.53 | 79.29 | 81.90 | 84.29 | 89.34 | 95.49 | 99.87 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.06 | -0.35 | -0.77 | -1.14 | -1.36 | -0.61 | 1.56 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.9% | -1.3% | -1.5% | -0.6% | 1.6% |
| **230-250#, Barrows &Gilts, IA-S.MN** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 43.03 | 46.07 | 48.53 | 45.83 | 42.11 | 45.79 | 49.83 | 47.06 | 44.05 | 46.82 | 50.19 |
| Scenario | 43.03 | 46.07 | 48.53 | 45.83 | 42.10 | 45.77 | 49.82 | 47.14 | 44.43 | 47.86 | 51.90 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.02 | -0.01 | 0.08 | 0.38 | 1.04 | 1.71 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 3.4% |
| **12 City Whlsl Broiler** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 52.60 | 55.20 | 54.58 | 55.21 | 54.02 | 55.17 | 55.95 | 56.33 | 55.56 | 57.47 | 57.83 |
| Scenario | 52.60 | 55.20 | 54.58 | 55.21 | 54.01 | 55.17 | 56.01 | 56.45 | 55.78 | 57.97 | 58.73 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.51 | 0.90 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 1.6% |
| **Cow-Calf Returns** | | | | | (Dollars Per Cow) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 66.73 | 85.28 | 69.15 | 42.36 | 0.35 | 13.26 | 24.14 | 35.17 | 56.85 | 75.87 | 77.90 |
| Scenario | 66.73 | 85.28 | 69.15 | 42.36 | -0.30 | 10.05 | 17.31 | 24.96 | 44.00 | 65.92 | 78.70 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.65 | -3.22 | -6.83 | -10.22 | -12.85 | -9.95 | 0.81 |
| **Farrow-Finish Returns** | | | | | (Dollars Per Hundredweight) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.28 | 3.73 | 4.48 | 3.36 | -0.62 | 2.33 | 6.15 | 2.42 | -1.21 | 0.68 | 2.70 |
| Scenario | 1.28 | 3.73 | 4.48 | 3.36 | -0.67 | 1.97 | 5.49 | 1.86 | -1.87 | 0.55 | 3.46 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.05 | -0.37 | -0.66 | -0.57 | -0.66 | -0.13 | 0.76 |
| **Broiler Returns** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.34 | 5.44 | 3.53 | 4.91 | 3.55 | 4.19 | 4.83 | 4.60 | 3.38 | 4.78 | 4.37 |
| Scenario | 3.34 | 5.44 | 3.53 | 4.91 | 3.53 | 4.04 | 4.52 | 4.42 | 3.10 | 4.67 | 4.80 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.15 | -0.30 | -0.18 | -0.27 | -0.11 | 0.43 |
| **Per Capita Meat Expend.** | | | | | (Dollars Per Person) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 369.91 | 373.89 | 374.08 | 375.41 | 370.00 | 378.75 | 385.09 | 385.81 | 384.99 | 395.29 | 405.18 |
| Scenario | 369.91 | 373.89 | 374.08 | 375.41 | 369.95 | 378.51 | 384.60 | 385.13 | 384.48 | 396.02 | 408.25 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.05 | -0.24 | -0.48 | -0.68 | -0.51 | 0.72 | 3.07 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.1% | 0.2% | 0.8% |

100% CRP Extension off FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on Government Costs

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NET CCC OUTLAYS | | | | | | (Billion Dollars) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 8.84 | 14.88 | 9.66 | 8.06 | 8.27 | 8.51 | 8.24 | 8.07 | 7.83 | 7.24 | 6.56 |
| Scenario | 8.84 | 14.88 | 9.66 | 8.05 | 8.15 | 7.96 | 7.41 | 6.94 | 6.27 | 5.64 | 5.08 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.12 | -0.56 | -0.83 | -1.13 | -1.56 | -1.60 | -1.47 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -1.5% | -6.5% | -10.1% | -14.0% | -19.9% | -22.1% | -22.5% |
| Feed Grains | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 2.51 | 5.76 | 0.46 | 2.60 | 3.31 | 3.09 | 2.72 | 2.60 | 2.54 | 2.20 | 1.89 |
| Scenario | 2.51 | 5.76 | 0.46 | 2.60 | 3.25 | 2.82 | 2.44 | 2.17 | 1.87 | 1.59 | 1.33 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.05 | -0.28 | -0.27 | -0.43 | -0.67 | -0.62 | -0.56 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -1.7% | -9.0% | -10.0% | -16.4% | -26.5% | -28.0% | -29.7% |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.72 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.94 | 1.74 | 1.63 | 1.48 | 1.26 |
| Scenario | 1.72 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.36 | 1.09 | 0.91 | 0.75 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.05 | -0.17 | -0.28 | -0.38 | -0.54 | -0.57 | -0.51 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -2.5% | -9.2% | -14.5% | -21.7% | -33.1% | -38.7% | -40.6% |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | -0.03 | 0.11 | -0.17 | -0.12 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| Scenario | -0.03 | 0.11 | -0.17 | -0.12 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.7% | 4.1% | -4.9% | -4.8% | -6.7% | -6.5% |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.44 | 2.24 | 1.63 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.19 |
| Scenario | 1.44 | 2.24 | 1.63 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.89 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.08 | -0.22 | -0.25 | -0.26 | -0.29 | -0.30 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -1.3% | -6.4% | -18.3% | -19.6% | -20.0% | -23.7% | -25.3% |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.36 |
| Scenario | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.69 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.41 | 0.33 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.04 | -0.03 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.7% | -2.3% | -3.6% | -4.8% | -7.9% | -9.3% |
| Total Def. Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 5.67 | 8.94 | 4.61 | 5.73 | 6.62 | 6.44 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5.44 | 4.91 | 4.33 |
| Scenario | 5.67 | 8.94 | 4.61 | 5.72 | 6.52 | 5.96 | 5.29 | 4.72 | 4.06 | 3.48 | 2.94 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.10 | -0.48 | -0.71 | -1.03 | -1.38 | -1.43 | -1.38 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | -1.5% | -7.5% | -11.8% | -17.9% | -25.4% | -29.1% | -32.0% |
| CRP Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1.13 | 0.72 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| Scenario | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.86 | 1.94 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.77 | 1.19 | 1.45 | 1.66 | 1.69 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 4.8% | 68.1% | 165.2% | 322.4% | 674.3% | 764.8% |

100% CRP Extension off FAPRI January 1994 Baseline

## Impacts of 100% CRP Extension on U.S. Farm Income

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop Receipts | | | | | (Billion Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 84.81 | 85.48 | 86.20 | 87.94 | 88.15 | 90.14 | 91.69 | 93.80 | 95.58 | 97.63 | 100.24 |
| Scenario | 84.81 | 85.48 | 86.21 | 87.95 | 88.27 | 90.76 | 92.83 | 95.19 | 97.62 | 100.00 | 102.38 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.63 | 1.14 | 1.39 | 2.04 | 2.37 | 2.14 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 2.1% |
| Livestock Receipts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 86.36 | 89.22 | 89.71 | 88.84 | 86.36 | 89.85 | 92.83 | 94.28 | 95.95 | 99.51 | 102.35 |
| Scenario | 86.36 | 89.22 | 89.71 | 88.84 | 86.35 | 89.76 | 92.69 | 94.09 | 95.88 | 99.93 | 103.70 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.14 | -0.19 | -0.07 | 0.42 | 1.35 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.1% | 0.4% | 1.3% |
| Government Payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 9.17 | 11.61 | 8.57 | 8.09 | 8.40 | 7.00 | 6.59 | 5.78 | 5.46 | 4.85 | 4.11 |
| Scenario | 9.17 | 11.61 | 8.57 | 8.09 | 8.40 | 7.17 | 6.96 | 6.18 | 5.59 | 5.10 | 4.55 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.01 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.45 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 2.5% | 5.7% | 6.9% | 2.5% | 5.2% | 10.9% |
| Other Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 13.64 | 13.30 | 13.73 | 13.81 | 13.94 | 14.45 | 14.92 | 15.21 | 15.47 | 15.87 | 16.29 |
| Scenario | 13.64 | 13.30 | 13.73 | 13.81 | 13.93 | 14.40 | 14.86 | 15.12 | 15.36 | 15.82 | 16.30 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.07 | -0.09 | -0.11 | -0.06 | 0.01 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.6% | -0.7% | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| Production Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 149.09 | 150.76 | 154.25 | 152.98 | 155.56 | 160.32 | 162.67 | 165.23 | 168.00 | 170.81 | 173.97 |
| Scenario | 149.09 | 150.76 | 154.25 | 152.98 | 155.46 | 159.87 | 162.68 | 164.68 | 167.33 | 170.47 | 173.20 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.11 | -0.45 | -0.19 | -0.55 | -0.67 | -0.34 | -0.77 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.1% | -0.3% | -0.4% | -0.2% | -0.4% |
| Value of Inventory Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.76 | -3.76 | 4.71 | 0.17 | 0.47 | 0.64 | 0.19 | 0.46 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.76 |
| Scenario | 3.76 | -3.76 | 4.71 | 0.17 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.44 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.07 | -0.23 | -0.03 | -0.29 | -0.37 | -0.17 | -0.32 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.1% | -0.0% | -0.4% | -14.6% | -35.5% | -14.7% | -61.6% | -49.4% | -35.0% | -42.3% |
| Net Cash Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 57.72 | 62.10 | 57.92 | 59.02 | 55.07 | 55.32 | 57.55 | 58.59 | 59.58 | 62.23 | 64.37 |
| Scenario | 57.72 | 62.10 | 57.92 | 59.02 | 55.24 | 56.25 | 58.83 | 60.34 | 61.84 | 65.14 | 68.55 |
| Change | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.92 | 1.28 | 1.75 | 2.26 | 2.91 | 4.18 |
| % Change | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 4.7% | 6.5% |
| Net Farm Income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 48.64 | 45.09 | 48.68 | 45.88 | 41.75 | 41.76 | 43.36 | 44.30 | 45.20 | 47.53 | 49.77 |
| Scenario | 48.64 | 45.09 | 48.68 | 45.88 | 41.89 | 42.64 | 44.82 | 46.08 | 47.49 | 50.69 | 54.16 |
| Change | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.88 | 1.46 | 1.77 | 2.29 | 3.16 | 4.39 |
| % Change | 0.0% | -0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 5.1% | 6.6% | 8.8% |

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

Statement of Kenneth A. Cook
Before the Subcommittee on Environment, Credit and Rural Development
House Committee on Agriculture
August 2, 1994

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the subcommittee: I am Ken Cook, president of the Environmental Working Group, a non-profit environmental research organization based here in Washington. I appreciate the invitation to appear before the subcommittee to provide background information on the Conservation Reserve Program.

In February of this year, the Environmental Working Group published *So Long, CRP*, a 38-page analysis that dealt directly with the subject of today's hearing: what are the budgetary, economic and environmental implications of the expiration of CRP contracts and legal authority? Since publication of *So Long, CRP*, the Environmental Working Group has disseminated literally thousands of analyses of CRP contracts from our database, providing data at the county, congressional district, state and national levels.

For this hearing, we prepared an appendix to my testimony that provides each member of the subcommittee with detailed CRP data for his or her district. The CRP is extraordinarily important to members of the subcommittee, as a quick glance at the summary table makes clear. We estimate that as much as half of all CRP funds spent under current contracts may go to districts represented on the subcommittee. *So Long, CRP* and the accompanying database were intended as a wake-up call that made three central points to farm and environmental interests and to policy-makers:

First, conservationists need to "protect their base" in the 1995 Farm Bill. The base in question is the very substantial pot of funds that has accumulated over the past eight years in the federal budget for agriculture, as the Conservation Reserve Program has expanded to more than 36 million acres. That base will deteriorate sharply, beginning in fiscal year 1997, under current law and budget rules.

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Second, conservation-based agricultural assistance, as represented by the CRP, has become a cornerstone of federal farm programs and the farm economy. CRP spending is significant in absolute terms, amounting to nearly $20 billion in income transfer by the time contracts expire. Less well recognized is the fact that CRP has grown to constitute more than 20 percent of total direct federal assistance to agriculture on average since 1989. In 1991 for instance, in 245 counties at least half of all ASCS payments came from CRP contracts. In another 814 counties, CRP accounted for between 20 percent and 49 percent of total ASCS payments. (See map.)

Third, farm programs that offer both economic assistance to farmers *and* significant environmental benefits and incentives will attract a wide and solid base of political support. Such programs are the most potent response to budget pressure afflicting traditional agricultural assistance programs, which have become more vulnerable to budget cuts as their political base of support has narrowed. This vulnerability will increase if the conservation content of agricultural assistance diminishes in the 1995 Farm Bill, as it will if CRP and other conservation program funding declines. Crafting and funding the next generation of conservation assistance programs is the central political challenge of the 1995 Farm Bill.

*So Long, CRP* also recommended that USDA prepare an analysis of the full range of environmental risks facing agriculture. Our adaptation of a similar exercise conducted by EPA follows. A comparative risk exercise, we noted, would provide a firmer context for making politically difficult decisions about the geographic allocation of USDA technical and financial resources. Knowing that the subject of risk assessment is on the minds of subcommittee members, I would simply note that, had a risk assessment framework been in place at the time CRP was enacted, funds and contracts would have been distributed very differently than they were. Conservation funds would shift *from* areas where wind erosion is the primary problem *to* areas where water quality, wetlands protection, and worker health risks are the primary problems.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

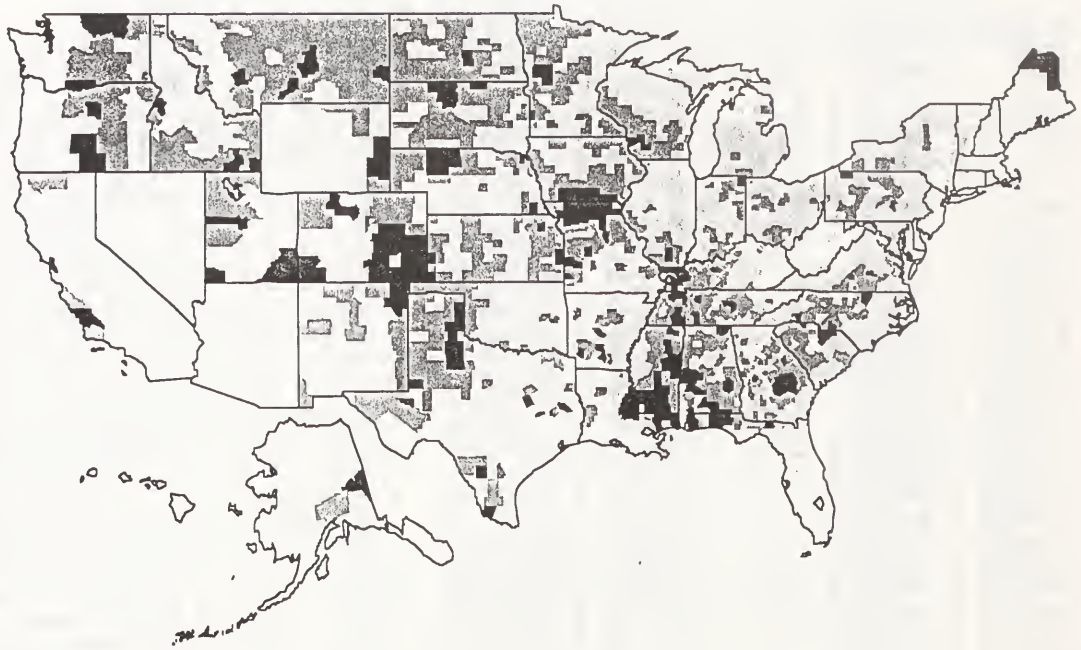
**House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Environment, Credit and Rural Development**
**Ranking of Congressional Districts by Total Value of CRP Contracts.**

| National Rank | Representative | Number of Contracts | Full Value of Contracts | CRP Acres Enrolled | Maximum Contract Size | Maximum Contract Value | Tons of Soil Saved Annually with CRP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pat Roberts R-KS-1 * | 23,034 | $1,386,178,309 | 2,483,268 | 3,620 | $1,951,033 | 41,854,034 |
| 2 | Earl Ralph Pomeroy D-ND-1 | 18,520 | $1,320,875,177 | 3,180,569 | 4,062 | $1,709,975 | 45,756,946 |
| 4 | Tim Johnson D-SD-1 | 12,476 | $938,985,371 | 2,119,680 | 6,884 | $2,926,129 | 21,944,215 |
| 5 | Wayne Allard R-CO-4 * | 5,485 | $820,958,608 | 1,793,156 | 12,367 | $5,606,407 | 43,483,381 |
| 7 | Larry Combest R-TX-19 * | 5,122 | $678,377,176 | 1,524,956 | 3,987 | $1,715,693 | 68,888,880 |
| 8 | Bill Sarpalius D-TX-13 * | 7,549 | $660,685,069 | 1,476,990 | 2,699 | $1,227,818 | 43,978,540 |
| 9 | Collin C. Peterson D-MN-7 * | 11,199 | $565,155,700 | 1,164,194 | 1,877 | $1,231,424 | 20,388,063 |
| 11 | Bill Barrett R-NE-3 * | 8,295 | $499,506,143 | 943,766 | 2,530 | $1,268,697 | 19,754,076 |
| 12 | Jim Nussle R-IA-2 | 9,051 | $481,167,621 | 520,041 | 596 | $970,550 | 7,786,325 |
| 16 | Robert Jay Inslee D-WA-4 * | 2,306 | $350,714,430 | 667,734 | 5,477 | $2,924,879 | 9,286,716 |
| 21 | David Minge D-MN-2 * | 7,958 | $286,741,881 | 402,934 | 836 | $538,612 | 6,216,515 |
| 23 | Timothy J. Penny D-MN-1 * | 7,403 | $272,992,026 | 329,097 | 500 | $430,000 | 5,563,505 |
| 24 | Thomas J. III Barlow D-KY-1 | 6,551 | $230,904,587 | 364,889 | 776 | $494,943 | 12,735,086 |
| 25 | Steven Gunderson R-WI-3 * | 8,563 | $216,012,079 | 323,993 | 644 | $403,801 | 4,993,509 |
| 35 | Jill Long D-IN-4 * | 3,692 | $133,772,705 | 165,426 | 705 | $529,050 | 2,169,102 |
| 37 | Bennie Thompson D-MS-2 * | 2,941 | $122,999,706 | 253,707 | 2,222 | $1,042,559 | 6,095,784 |
| 42 | Earl Frederick Hilliard D-AL-7 * | 1,613 | $99,295,389 | 220,749 | 1,251 | $576,934 | 3,520,010 |
| 45 | Nick Smith R-MI-7 * | 3,025 | $87,535,405 | 132,499 | 538 | $381,206 | 1,373,507 |
| 59 | Cynthia McKinney D-GA-11 * | 2,606 | $62,093,720 | 135,362 | 738 | $365,217 | 1,543,614 |
| 70 | Thomas W. Ewing R-IL-15 * | 1,422 | $50,295,505 | 48,642 | 345 | $371,888 | 630,833 |
| 78 | Jay Dickey R-AR-4 | 844 | $43,412,181 | 81,292 | 1,705 | $939,089 | 1,182,411 |
| 85 | E. (Kika) de la Garza D-TX-15 * | 434 | $38,893,187 | 74,677 | 1,946 | $1,128,564 | 2,702,295 |
| 128 | Eva Clayton D-NC-1* | 1,365 | $13,847,294 | 26,294 | 525 | $278,460 | 529,710 |
| 135 | Timothy Holden D-PA-6* | 369 | $11,813,592 | 14,627 | 483 | $431,841 | 190,111 |
| 148 | Sam Farr D-CA-17* | 78 | $9,172,760 | 18,140 | 974 | $500,990 | 333,086 |
| 207 | Karen Thurman D-FL-5* | 62 | $1,610,193 | 4,186 | 234 | $100,772 | 26,641 |
| 231 | Richard Pombo R-CA-11* | 8 | $737,853 | 1,341 | 562 | $308,874 | 5,711 |
| 234 | Henry Scott Baesler D-KY-6* | 32 | $690,516 | 1,095 | 108 | $78,000 | 33,731 |
| | Subcommittee Total | 152,003 | $9,385,424,183 | 18,473,304 | 12,367 | $5,606,407 | 372,966,337 |
| | National Total | 375,205 | $19,510,638,767 | 36,422,156 | 12,367 | $5,606,407 | 693,458,872 |

* *Congressional districts that have one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, data for such "partial counties" are included in the district as whole counties.*

*Source: Environmental Working Group CRP Contracts Database. Compiled from ASCS contract data file.*

CRP as percent of total ASCS payments, 1991



In 558 Counties — No CRP payments
In 1,437 Counties — 1% to 20% of payments are CRP
In 811 Counties — 20% to 50% of payments are CRP
In 245 Counties — 50% or more of payments are CRP

*Source: Environmental Working Group CRP Contracts Database. Compiled from ASCS contract data file.*

**Of the 12 environmental risks ranked "high" or "medium" by EPA's Science Advisory Board in 1990, eight relate significantly to agriculture.***

| | EPA Ranking | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Risk Description | Health Risk | Ecological Risk | Relevance to U.S. Agriculture[1] |
| Pesticides (ingestion in foods and exposure to workers & non-target species) | High | Medium | Routine pesticide use & spills; food and wellwater contamination. |
| Worker exposure to chemicals (other than pesticides) | High | NR | Anhydrous ammonia leaks; indoor exposure in livestock and grain facilities. |
| Drinking water (tap) contamination | High | NR | Pesticide & nitrate, contamination. |
| Depletion of the ozone layer | NR | High | Use of methyl bromide (ozone depleter). |
| Physical destruction and alteration of wetlands and other natural habitats | NR | High | Agricultural drainage, dredge & fill, groundwater depletion. |
| Global climate change | NR | High | Emmissions of $CO_2$, methane, nitrous oxide from ruminants, fertilizers, land conversion, biomass burning. |
| Nonpoint-source surface water pollution | NR | High-Low[2] | Farmland sediment, animal waste, nutrient & pesticide runoff. |
| Pollution affecting estuaries, coastal areas, and oceans[3] | NR | Medium | Nonpoint pollution, wetlands alteration & loss. |

* *Other high or medium risks included criteria air pollutants, toxic air pollutants other than criteria air pollutants, indoor air pollution other than radon, and indoor radon.*

NR = Not Rated.
Source Annual Review of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1993. *Environmental Working Group* May, 1993 *pp 14-15*

1. This column prepared by the Environmental Working Group. For the most recent assessment of many of these problems, see *Soil and Water Quality: An Agenda for Agriculture* 1993. National Research Council, Board on Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences. For impacts of agriculture on the upper atmosphere, see for example: *Climate Change: The IPCC Response Strategies*. 1991. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Environment Program. Island Press. p. 73 et seq.
2. Ranked high to low (depending on source and pollutant) by SAB, ranked high by *Unfinished Business* A *Comparative Assessment of Environmental Problems*. Environmental Protection Agency. 1987. Washington, D.C.
3. Ranked medium risk by SAB, high risk by *Unfinished Business*.

So Long, CRP

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

# Appendix to Testimony

## Conservation Reserve Program Summaries for the House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Environment, Credit, and Rural Development

**Environmental Working Group**
**August 2, 1994**

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## House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Environment, Credit and Rural Development
## Ranking of Congressional Districts by Total Value of CRP Contracts.

| National Rank | Representative | Number of Contracts | Full Value of Contracts | CRP Acres Enrolled | Maximum Contract Size | Maximum Contract Value | Tons of Soil Saved Annually with CRP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 78 | Jay Dickey R-AR-4 | 844 | $43,412,181 | 81,292 | 1,705 | $939,089 | 1,182,411 |
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| 128 | Eva Clayton D-NC-1* | 1,365 | $13,847,294 | 26,294 | 525 | $278,460 | 529,710 |
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| 148 | Sam Farr D-CA-17* | 78 | $9,172,760 | 18,140 | 974 | $500,990 | 333,086 |
| 207 | Karen Thurman D-FL-5* | 62 | $1,610,193 | 4,186 | 234 | $100,772 | 26,641 |
| 231 | Richard Pombo R-CA-11* | 8 | $737,853 | 1,341 | 562 | $308,874 | 5,711 |
| 234 | Henry Scott Baesler D-KY-6* | 32 | $690,516 | 1,095 | 108 | $78,000 | 33,731 |
| | Subcommittee Total | 152,003 | $9,385,424,183 | 18,473,304 | 12,367 | $5,606,407 | 372,966,337 |
| | National Total | 375,205 | $19,510,638,767 | 36,422,156 | 12,367 | $5,606,407 | 693,458,872 |

* *Congressional districts that have one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, data for such "partial counties" are included in the district as whole counties.*

*Source: Environmental Working Group CRP Contracts Database. Compiled from ASCS contract data file.*

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## National Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **36,422,156** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **375,205** |
| Standard: | 371,591 |
| Easement: | 1,751 |
| Other: | 1,817 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 372,496 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 2,709 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 97 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 12,367 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 0.2 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$19,510,638,767** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $18,093,611,231 |
| Total Cost Share: | $1,375,440,753 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $51,999 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $5,606,407 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $135 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $4,822 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $3,665 |
| Max Annual Rent/Acre: | $200.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $4.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $56.55 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $1,656,594,756 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 20.95% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 2,833,532 |
| Corn: | 4,293,207 |
| Cotton EL5: | 1,403 |
| Cotton Upland: | 1,432,762 |
| Oats: | 1,396,758 |
| Peanuts: | 6,104 |
| Rice: | 15,084 |
| Sorghum: | 2,465,006 |
| Tobacco: | 755 |
| Wheat: | 10,832,322 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **23,276,938** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **13,145,218** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **36,422,156** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 2,043,038 | $88,075,307 |
| 1997 | 13,669,640 | 684,286,694 |
| 1998 | 8,756,467 | 414,909,249 |
| 1999 | 5,354,615 | 267,543,967 |
| 2000 | 4,097,482 | 204,968,147 |
| 2001 | 453,216 | $24,237,576 |
| 2002 | 942,249 | $55,814,913 |
| 2003 | 971,120 | $61,098,299 |
| 2004 | 0 | $0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $0 |
| 2006 | 21,963 | $1,261,976 |
| 2007 | 55,962 | $3,449,728 |
| 2008 | 56,322 | $3,606,794 |
| **Total** | **36,422,078** | **$1,809,252,652** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 20.60 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.56 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 693,458,872 |

| **Enrolled Acres** | **36,422,156** |
|---|---|
| HEL Acres: | 35,437,772 |
| Wetland Acres: | 409,846 |
| Scour Acres: | 143,136 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 1,350 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 62,391 |
| Conservation Priority: | 367,660 |

| **Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed** | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 21,385,876 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 8,459,403 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 2,321,193 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 2,003,343 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 2,422,972 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 36,592,788 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000

**Top Counties by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of National Total |
|---|---|---|
| Adams County, Washington | $115,894,967 | 0.59% |
| Baca County, Colorado | $113,837,850 | 0.58% |
| Texas County, Oklahoma | $92,185,689 | 0.47% |
| Washington County, Colorado | $87,498,168 | 0.45% |
| Douglas County, Washington | $80,552,351 | 0.41% |

**Top Congressional Districts by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of National Total |
|---|---|---|
| Pat Roberts R-KS-1 * | $ 1,386,178,309 | 7.10% |
| Earl Ralph Pomeroy D-ND-1 | $ 1,320,875,177 | 6.77% |
| Pat Williams D-MT-1 | $ 1,124,164,599 | 5.76% |
| Tim Johnson D-SD-1 | $ 938,985,371 | 4.81% |
| Wayne Allard R-CO-4 * | $ 820,958,608 | 4.21% |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 9,034 | $ 15,622,949 | 29,873 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 22,099 | $ 83,908,730 | 153,446 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 47,613 | $ 355,208,543 | 632,147 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 99,421 | $1,665,093,410 | 2,900,067 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 81,920 | $2,950,121,469 | 5,139,154 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 66,047 | $4,657,889,374 | 8,307,818 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 38,558 | $5,754,354,011 | 10,888,823 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 8,170 | $2,711,547,912 | 5,597,296 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 1,753 | $1,070,743,446 | 2,262,167 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 179 | $ 246,194,730 | 511,363 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 119,592 | $1,029,170,486 | 1,604,111 |
| 25 - 100 | 156,974 | $5,159,129,402 | 8,376,995 |
| 100 - 300 | 73,748 | $6,686,638,845 | 12,187,584 |
| 300 - 500 | 14,211 | $2,581,847,535 | 5,331,541 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 8,373 | $2,602,609,107 | 5,657,012 |
| 1,000 + | 2,307 | $1,451,243,392 | 3,264,910 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Wayne Allard R-CO-4 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 1,793,156 |
| **Number of Contracts** | 5,485 |
| Standard: | 5,468 |
| Easement: | 2 |
| Other: | 15 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 5,485 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 326 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 12,367 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 2.7 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | $ 820,958,608 |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 730,885,408 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 90,073,064 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 149,673 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 5,606,407 |
| Minimum Value of Contract. | $ 1,145 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 13,325 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 16,421 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 95.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 10.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 41.28 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 71,791,596 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 36.93% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 85,592 |
| Corn: | 26,124 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 11,122 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 171,039 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 747,136 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **1,041,016** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **752,140** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,793,156** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 312,546 | $ 11,855,959 |
| 1997 | 826,570 | $ 33,394,237 |
| 1998 | 312,924 | $ 13,344,536 |
| 1999 | 156,329 | $ 6,671,910 |
| 2000 | 159,436 | $ 6,909,258 |
| 2001 | 1,556 | $ 56,718 |
| 2002 | 14,157 | $ 517,226 |
| 2003 | 9,635 | $ 338,698 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **1,793,156** | **$ 73,088,546** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 27.13 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 2.88 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 43,483,380 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,793,156** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,792,845 |
| Wetland Acres: | 51 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 259 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 421,470 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 1,297,515 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 453 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 68,463 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 5,752 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,793,655 |

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Baca | $ 113,837,850 | 13.87% |
| Washington | $ 87,498,168 | 10.66% |
| Kit Carson | $ 78,804,056 | 9.60% |
| Weld | $ 76,185,951 | 9.28% |
| Kiowa | $ 74,970,742 | 9.13% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Wayne Allard R-CO-4 * | $ 820,958,608 |
| Scott McInnis R-CO-3 * | $ 81,920,271 |
| David Skaggs D-CO-2 * | $ 18,371,246 |
| Patricia Schroeder D-CO-1 * | $ 17,787,702 |
| Joel Hefley R-CO-5 * | $ 7,378,605 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 14 | $ 26,352 | 58 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 43 | $ 160,132 | 373 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 109 | $ 790,327 | 1,709 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 433 | $ 7,633,919 | 16,369 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 762 | $ 28,346,813 | 61,223 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 1,480 | $ 107,146,374 | 231,331 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,702 | $ 267,032,859 | 583,446 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 700 | $ 238,468,222 | 521,908 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 218 | $ 132,367,164 | 291,172 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 24 | $ 38,986,444 | 85,562 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 214 | $ 1,545,146 | 3,223 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,075 | $ 32,148,229 | 68,166 |
| 100 - 300 | 2,127 | $ 180,601,750 | 387,386 |
| 300 - 500 | 1,038 | $ 176,987,403 | 385,550 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 727 | $ 229,570,087 | 503,553 |
| 1,000 + | 304 | $ 200,105,993 | 445,276 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 22 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Henry Scott Baesler D-KY-6 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Enrolled Acres: | 1,095 |
| Number of Contracts | 32 |
| Standard: | 30 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 2 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 32 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 34 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 108 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 690,516** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 663,041 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 27,474 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 21,578 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 78,000 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 1,020 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,072 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 858 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 70.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 41.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 57.49 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 61,081 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 1.75% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 0 |
| Corn: | 204 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland | 0 |
| Oats: | 5 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 0 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 50 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **259** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 836 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,095** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 134 | $ 7,587 |
| 1997 | 476 | $ 27,877 |
| 1998 | 73 | $ 4,352 |
| 1999 | 237 | $ 16,173 |
| 2000 | 103 | $ 6,136 |
| 2001 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2002 | 27 | $ 1,644 |
| 2003 | 43 | $ 2,535 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **1,095** | **$ 66,304** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 32.49 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.70 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 33,731 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,095** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,068 |
| Wetland Acres: | 0 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 27 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed** | |
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 629 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 116 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 31 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 13 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 305 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,095 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Nicholas** | $ 191,690 | 27.76% |
| Lincoln** | $ 182,221 | 26.39% |
| Montgomery | $ 90,442 | 13.10% |
| Bourbon | $ 78,567 | 11.38% |
| Estill | $ 38,180 | 5.53% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Thomas J. III Barlow D-KY-1 | $ 230,904,587 |
| William H. Natcher D-KY-2 * | $ 46,805,737 |
| Jim Bunning R-KY-4 * | $ 5,518,987 |
| Harold Rogers R-KY-5 * | $ 1,550,579 |
| Henry Scott Baesler D-KY-6 * | $ 690,516 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 1 | $ 1,020 | 1 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 5 | $ 17,657 | 32 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 10 | $ 80,543 | 136 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 8 | $ 137,803 | 226 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 2 | $ 71,700 | 119 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 6 | $ 381,793 | 579 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 18 | $ 119,900 | 202 |
| 25 - 100 | 12 | $ 423,040 | 679 |
| 100 - 300 | 2 | $ 147,576 | 213 |
| 300 - 500 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Thomas J. III Barlow D-KY-1

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **364,889** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **6,551** |
| Standard: | 6,519 |
| Easement: | 3 |
| Other: | 29 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 6,544 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 7 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 55 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 775 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .9 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 230,904,587** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 216,137,913 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 14,673,412 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 35,247 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 494,943 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 540 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,299 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 2,239 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 125.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 30.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 59.05 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 19,829,983 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 40.28% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 2,350 |
| Corn: | 92,506 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 23 |
| Oats: | 394 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 21,532 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 79,329 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **196,135** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **168,753** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **364,889** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 36,082 | $ 1,991,578 |
| 1997 | 193,297 | $ 11,436,950 |
| 1998 | 61,385 | $ 3,653,476 |
| 1999 | 31,781 | $ 1,903,538 |
| 2000 | 14,864 | $ 888,108 |
| 2001 | 5,400 | $ 314,715 |
| 2002 | 8,921 | $ 560,501 |
| 2003 | 12,828 | $ 846,273 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 10 | $ 600 |
| 2007 | 232 | $ 13,050 |
| 2008 | 80 | $ 4,981 |
| **Total** | **364,889** | **$ 21,613,795** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 36.75 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.85 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 12,735,085 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **364,889** |
| HEL Acres: | 364,140 |
| Wetland Acres: | 183 |
| Scour Acres: | 465 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 99 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 287,758 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 185 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 1,992 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 11,354 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 65,690 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 366,980 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Graves | $ 35,721,709 | 15.47% |
| Christian | $ 24,196,220 | 10.48% |
| Caldwell | $ 17,897,290 | 7.75% |
| Hickman | $ 13,859,311 | 6.00% |
| Livingston | $ 11,717,883 | 5.07% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Thomas J. III Barlow D-KY-1 | $ 230,904,587 |
| William H. Natcher D-KY-2 * | $ 46,805,737 |
| Jim Bunning R-KY-4 * | $ 5,518,987 |
| Harold Rogers R-KY-5 * | $ 1,550,579 |
| Henry Scott Baesler D-KY-6 * | $ 690,516 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 88 | $ 150,046 | 248 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 241 | $ 934,305 | 1,534 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 820 | $ 6,240,318 | 10,102 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,311 | $ 38,962,247 | 62,352 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,784 | $ 62,998,076 | 100,007 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 946 | $ 64,265,801 | 101,063 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 127 | $ 46,229,736 | 72,239 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 14 | $ 11,124,056 | 17,340 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 2,176 | $ 20,706,410 | 32,986 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,531 | $ 114,983,452 | 182,148 |
| 100 - 300 | 768 | $ 75,125,192 | 118,051 |
| 300 - 500 | 61 | $ 14,331,812 | 22,724 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 15 | $ 5,757,718 | 8,978 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Bill Barrett R-NE-3 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **943,765** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **8,295** |
| Standard: | 8,198 |
| Easement: | 89 |
| Other: | 6 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 8,284 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 11 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 113 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 2,529 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 499,506,143** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 464,817,242 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 34,633,831 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 60,217 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,268,697 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 155 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 5,603 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 4,175 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 89.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 18.45 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 53.10 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 44,179,393 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 12.22% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 33,293 |
| Corn: | 194,333 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 43,502 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 64,472 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 275,534 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **611,136** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 332,629 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **943,765** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 56,960 | $ 2,557,895 |
| 1997 | 379,182 | $ 18,569,038 |
| 1998 | 234,046 | $ 11,203,830 |
| 1999 | 133,148 | $ 6,930,518 |
| 2000 | 105,435 | $ 5,550,101 |
| 2001 | 2,691 | $ 130,123 |
| 2002 | 21,481 | $ 1,023,693 |
| 2003 | 10,644 | $ 505,546 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 176 | $ 10,982 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **943,765** | **$ 46,481,730** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 22.71 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.78 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 19,754,076 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **943,765** |
| HEL Acres: | 941,523 |
| Wetland Acres: | 992 |
| Scour Acres: | 55 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 13 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 1,180 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 403,615 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 358,200 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 1,948 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 164,512 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 16,093 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 944,371 |

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Kimball | $ 49,166,248 | 9.84% |
| Gage** | $ 28,213,000 | 5.65% |
| Perkins | $ 24,012,830 | 4.81% |
| Sheridan | $ 23,436,239 | 4.69% |
| Banner | $ 23,354,495 | 4.68% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Bill Barrett R-NE-3 * | $ 499,506,143 |
| Douglas K. Bereuter R-NE-1 * | $ 368,519,504 |
| Peter Hoagland D-NE-2 * | $ 5,203,349 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 167 | $ 296,649 | 517 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 390 | $ 1,476,281 | 2,602 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 840 | $ 6,329,282 | 11,280 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 1,847 | $ 31,018,963 | 55,135 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,813 | $ 65,935,229 | 120,486 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 1,839 | $ 132,767,702 | 243,599 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,151 | $ 169,912,267 | 326,460 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 212 | $ 68,323,749 | 136,186 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 32 | $ 18,810,734 | 38,926 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 4 | $ 4,635,279 | 8,569 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 2,084 | $ 17,041,098 | 28,279 |
| 25 - 100 | 3,181 | $ 101,325,245 | 176,975 |
| 100 - 300 | 2,366 | $ 212,897,127 | 396,681 |
| 300 - 500 | 412 | $ 77,151,006 | 152,426 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 213 | $ 66,569,810 | 138,053 |
| 1,000 + | 39 | $ 24,521,848 | 51,349 |

**About the Data**

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

**About the Conservation Reserve**

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 66 counties in the congressional district, 1 county is shared with another district but is wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Eva Clayton D-NC-1 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **26,294** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **1,365** |
| Standard: | 1,354 |
| Easement: | 5 |
| Other: | 6 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 1,365 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 19 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 525 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .7 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 13,847,294** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 12,862,551 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 984,731 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 10,144 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 278,460 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 371 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 942 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 721 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 86.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 19.89 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 48.68 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 1,164,172 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 4.41% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 543 |
| Corn: | 6,401 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 142 |
| Oats: | 349 |
| Peanuts: | 14 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 622 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 5,262 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **13,336** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **12,958** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **26,294** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 1,126 | $ 51,592 |
| 1997 | 8,324 | $ 404,003 |
| 1998 | 7,475 | $ 363,227 |
| 1999 | 4,826 | $ 239,094 |
| 2000 | 3,275 | $ 163,241 |
| 2001 | 296 | $ 14,247 |
| 2002 | 458 | $ 25,889 |
| 2003 | 510 | $ 24,959 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **26,294** | **$ 1,286,255** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 21.59 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.44 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 529,710 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **26,294** |
| HEL Acres: | 24,564 |
| Wetland Acres: | 1,540 |
| Scour Acres: | 5 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 75 |
| Conservation Priority: | 108 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 5,813 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 19 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 17,696 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 347 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 2,415 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 26,291 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

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Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

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**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Warren | $ 3,215,460 | 23.22% |
| Halifax** | $ 2,152,381 | 15.54% |
| Vance** | $ 1,392,674 | 10.06% |
| Nash** | $ 1,282,110 | 9.26% |
| Bladen** | $ 893,173 | 6.45% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| W. G. Hefner D-NC-8 * | $ 26,295,826 |
| Tim T. Valentine D-NC-2 * | $ 19,237,371 |
| Eva Clayton D-NC-1 * | $ 13,847,294 |
| Charles H. Taylor R-NC-11 * | $ 10,332,094 |
| Alex McMillan R-NC-9 * | $ 8,844,134 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 246 | $ 405,128 | 789 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 347 | $ 1,269,002 | 2,450 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 369 | $ 2,620,359 | 5,040 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 293 | $ 4,470,357 | 8,488 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 84 | $ 2,804,135 | 5,323 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 22 | $ 1,548,410 | 2,831 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 3 | $ 451,442 | 844 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 1 | $ 278,460 | 525 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,071 | $ 5,548,554 | 10,649 |
| 25 - 100 | 271 | $ 6,198,174 | 11,704 |
| 100 - 300 | 21 | $ 1,595,405 | 2,988 |
| 300 - 500 | 1 | $ 226,700 | 426 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 1 | $ 278,460 | 525 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 27 counties in the congressional district 18 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Larry Combest R-TX-19 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,524,956** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **5,122** |
| Standard: | 5,115 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 6 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 5,122 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 297 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 3,987 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 2.3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 678,377,176** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 596,415,247 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 81,961,815 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 132,443 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,715,693 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 1,035 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 11,644 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 16,001 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 50.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 4.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 39.17 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 58,103,517 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 31.04% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 10,634 |
| Corn: | 27,891 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 436,410 |
| Oats: | 4,404 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 346,147 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 522,236 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **1,347,724** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 177,231 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,524,956** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 76,490 | $ 2,684,224 |
| 1997 | 781,911 | $ 30,541,517 |
| 1998 | 362,741 | $ 14,403,349 |
| 1999 | 164,057 | $ 6,524,916 |
| 2000 | 90,713 | $ 3,612,231 |
| 2001 | 9,869 | $ 366,389 |
| 2002 | 16,432 | $ 621,189 |
| 2003 | 22,740 | $ 887,710 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **1,524,956** | **$ 59,641,528** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 47.10 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.92 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 68,888,879 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,524,956** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,524,663 |
| Wetland Acres: | 135 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 156 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed** | |
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 519,782 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 980,549 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 0 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 21,604 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 3,996 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,525,932 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Gaines | $ 73,805,134 | 10.88% |
| Deaf Smith | $ 69,654,163 | 10.27% |
| Terry | $ 54,915,482 | 8.10% |
| Hockley | $ 49,559,451 | 7.31% |
| Dallam | $ 47,794,740 | 7.05% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Larry Combest R-TX-19 * | $ 678,377,176 |
| Bill Sarpalius D-TX-13 * | $ 660,685,069 |
| Charles W. Stenholm D-TX-17 * | $ 326,737,775 |
| Henry Bonilla R-TX-23 * | $ 46,141,403 |
| Frank M. Tejeda, Jr. D-TX-28 * | $ 42,859,852 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 9 | $ 17,137 | 38 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 34 | $ 135,345 | 303 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 109 | $ 812,710 | 1,820 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 381 | $ 6,748,092 | 15,284 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 749 | $ 27,754,247 | 62,906 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 1,509 | $ 107,919,464 | 243,542 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,564 | $ 242,541,549 | 545,974 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 632 | $ 201,458,957 | 451,212 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 121 | $ 73,765,601 | 165,561 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 14 | $ 17,224,072 | 38,312 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 180 | $ 1,298,274 | 2,815 |
| 25 - 100 | 965 | $ 27,800,948 | 62,343 |
| 100 - 300 | 2,127 | $ 171,224,632 | 385,009 |
| 300 - 500 | 949 | $ 154,428,356 | 347,486 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 730 | $ 215,974,825 | 484,741 |
| 1,000 + | 171 | $ 107,650,141 | 242,558 |

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‡ Of the 20 counties in the congressional district, 3 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Jay Dickey R-AR-4

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **81,291** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **844** |
| Standard: | 832 |
| Easement: | 3 |
| Other: | 9 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 828 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 16 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 96 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 1,704 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.4 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 43,412,181** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 39,136,194 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 3,890,753 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 51,436 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 939,089 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 769 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 4,636 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 4,609 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 50.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 12.50 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 47.77 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 3,430,010 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 4.88% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 0 |
| Corn: | 1,580 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 1,793 |
| Oats: | 2,485 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 1,460 |
| Sorghum: | 12,974 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 23,823 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **44,116** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **37,175** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **81,291** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 7,084 | $ 329,474 |
| 1997 | 21,059 | $ 1,037,583 |
| 1998 | 16,272 | $ 785,356 |
| 1999 | 13,881 | $ 686,549 |
| 2000 | 12,398 | $ 616,378 |
| 2001 | 2,515 | $ 113,315 |
| 2002 | 3,604 | $ 156,862 |
| 2003 | 2,715 | $ 111,055 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 177 | $ 8,160 |
| 2007 | 258 | $ 11,603 |
| 2008 | 1,323 | $ 57,281 |
| **Total** | **81,291** | **$ 3,913,620** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 15.76 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.21 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 1,182,411 |

**Enrolled Acres**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **81,291** |
| HEL Acres: | 69,681 |
| Wetland Acres: | 6,109 |
| Scour Acres: | 5,500 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 17,412 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 0 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 54,722 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,970 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 7,177 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 81,282 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years)

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Hempstead | $ 8,017,073 | 18.47% |
| Chicot | $ 6,006,458 | 13.84% |
| Ashley | $ 5,319,170 | 12.25% |
| Clark | $ 5,134,225 | 11.83% |
| Drew | $ 4,251,055 | 9.79% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Blanche Meyers Lambert D-AR-1 | $ 52,878,609 |
| Jay Dickey R-AR-4 | $ 43,412,181 |
| Ray Thornton D-AR-2 | $ 42,105,807 |
| Tim Hutchinson R-AR-3 | $ 1,490,528 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 15 | $ 25,164 | 56 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 39 | $ 150,102 | 314 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 88 | $ 662,798 | 1,392 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 251 | $ 4,292,246 | 8,343 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 198 | $ 6,971,709 | 13,114 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 151 | $ 10,601,653 | 19,932 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 80 | $ 12,236,499 | 22,713 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 20 | $ 6,990,047 | 12,693 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 2 | $ 1,481,962 | 2,731 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 195 | $ 1,507,701 | 2,848 |
| 25 - 100 | 409 | $ 11,352,348 | 21,593 |
| 100 - 300 | 193 | $ 16,795,699 | 31,523 |
| 300 - 500 | 27 | $ 5,863,857 | 10,871 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 18 | $ 6,410,613 | 11,723 |
| 1,000 + | 2 | $ 1,481,962 | 2,731 |

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Thomas W. Ewing R-IL-15 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **48,641** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **1,422** |
| Standard: | 1,274 |
| Easement: | 110 |
| Other: | 33 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 1,385 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 37 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 34 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 345 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.0 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 50,295,505** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 47,809,342 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 1,895,338 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 35,369 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 371,888 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 888 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,362 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,332 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 150.70 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 15.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 98.15 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 3,956,267 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 4.66% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 7 |
| Corn: | 23,534 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 870 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 79 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 4,572 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **29,064** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **19,577** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **48,641** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 1,306 | $ 106,956 |
| 1997 | 11,179 | $ 974,685 |
| 1998 | 6,003 | $ 527,137 |
| 1999 | 11,990 | $ 1,254,270 |
| 2000 | 11,441 | $ 1,218,552 |
| 2001 | 674 | $ 64,329 |
| 2002 | 2,161 | $ 219,651 |
| 2003 | 2,707 | $ 297,190 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 272 | $ 23,175 |
| 2007 | 410 | $ 37,822 |
| 2008 | 494 | $ 57,163 |
| **Total** | **48,641** | **$ 4,780,935** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate-Before CRP: | 14.08 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.11 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 630,832 |

| **Enrolled Acres** | **48,641** |
|---|---|
| HEL Acres: | 47,163 |
| Wetland Acres: | 701 |
| Scour Acres: | 306 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 103 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 366 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 41,805 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 1,179 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 2,998 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,042 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 1,623 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 48,649 |

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Mc Lean** | $ 10,241,260 | 20.36% |
| Edgar | $ 9,525,193 | 18.94% |
| Livingston | $ 7,934,817 | 15.78% |
| Iroquois | $ 6,012,828 | 11.96% |
| Vermilion | $ 5,403,602 | 10.74% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Richard J. Durbin D-IL-20 * | $ 194,984,860 |
| Glenn Poshard D-IL-19 * | $ 177,368,366 |
| Lane Evans D-IL-17 * | $ 120,464,870 |
| Robert H. Michel R-IL-18 * | $ 56,466,231 |
| Don Manzullo R-IL-16 * | $ 55,706,727 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 31 | $ 53,511 | 50 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 120 | $ 452,918 | 441 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 229 | $ 1,683,047 | 1,679 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 443 | $ 7,234,437 | 7,166 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 298 | $ 10,549,281 | 10,465 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 195 | $ 13,608,896 | 13,242 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 94 | $ 13,243,243 | 12,652 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 12 | $ 3,470,171 | 2,943 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 840 | $ 10,002,976 | 9,661 |
| 25 - 100 | 480 | $ 24,168,797 | 23,648 |
| 100 - 300 | 101 | $ 15,751,843 | 14,987 |
| 300 - 500 | 1 | $ 371,888 | 345 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**About the Data**

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray pan of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

**About the Conservation Reserve**

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray pan of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

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‡ Of the 11 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Sam Farr D-CA-17 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **18,140** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **78** |
| Standard: | 78 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 0 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 78 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 232 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 974 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 10.3 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 9,172,760** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 9,024,685 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 148,075 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 117,599 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 500,990 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 5,150 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 11,570 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,898 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 50.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 40.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 49.64 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 780,745 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 20.63% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 12,745 |
| Corn: | 0 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 8 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 0 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 283 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **13,037** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **5,103** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **18,140** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 795 | $ 39,711 |
| 1997 | 10,339 | $ 514,638 |
| 1998 | 3,625 | $ 181,267 |
| 1999 | 1,958 | $ 97,703 |
| 2000 | 1,229 | $ 61,480 |
| 2001 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2002 | 191 | $ 7,668 |
| 2003 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **18,140** | **$ 902,468** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 19.86 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.50 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 333,086 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **18,140** |
| HEL Acres: | 18,140 |
| Wetland Acres: | 0 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 6,411 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 2 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 1 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,427 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 10,297 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 18,140 |

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Monterey | $ 9,172,760 | 100.0% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Michael Huffington R-CA-22 | $ 52,820,400 |
| Vic Fazio D-CA-3 * | $ 14,008,814 |
| Wally Herger R-CA-2 | $ 11,023,804 |
| Sam Farr D-CA-17 * | $ 9,172,760 |
| Calvin M. Dooley D-CA-20 * | $ 5,139,049 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 3 | $ 23,783 | 46 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 6 | $ 104,336 | 208 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 17 | $ 654,278 | 1,293 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 21 | $ 1,540,862 | 3,096 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 18 | $ 2,900,642 | 5,756 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 12 | $ 3,447,868 | 6,764 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 1 | $ 500,990 | 974 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 4 | $ 36,133 | 71 |
| 25 - 100 | 22 | $ 746,264 | 1,477 |
| 100 - 300 | 30 | $ 2,634,963 | 5,280 |
| 300 - 500 | 10 | $ 2,058,176 | 4,059 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 12 | $ 3,697,222 | 7,252 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 3 counties in the congressional district, 1 county is shared with another district but is wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## E. (Kika) de la Garza D-TX-15 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **74,676** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **434** |
| Standard: | 434 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 0 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 434 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 172 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 1,945 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 4.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 38,893,187** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 35,783,514 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 3,109,666 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 89,615 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,128,564 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 2,498 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 8,245 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 7,165 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 65.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 17.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 48.15 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 3,140,068 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 12.00% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 0 |
| Corn: | 10,085 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 8,407 |
| Oats: | 13 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 31,135 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 4,159 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **53,802** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **20,873** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **74,676** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 918 | $ 45,490 |
| 1997 | 21,968 | $ 1,098,254 |
| 1998 | 16,516 | $ 765,300 |
| 1999 | 12,491 | $ 602,264 |
| 2000 | 9,259 | $ 421,506 |
| 2001 | 4,370 | $ 207,409 |
| 2002 | 3,294 | $ 163,236 |
| 2003 | 5,857 | $ 274,889 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **74,676** | **$ 3,578,351** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 37.89 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.71 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 2,702,295 |

| **Enrolled Acres** | **74,676** |
|---|---|
| HEL Acres: | 74,676 |
| Wetland Acres: | 0 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

| **Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed** | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 62,431 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 2,935 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 0 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 4,564 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 4,734 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 74,665 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years)

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Hidalgo | $ 16,146,602 | 41.52% |
| Willacy** | $ 5,063,450 | 13.02% |
| Live Oak | $ 3,880,684 | 9.98% |
| Jim Wells** | $ 3,392,698 | 8.72% |
| Kleberg** | $ 2,887,029 | 7.42% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Larry Combest R-TX-19 * | $ 678,377,176 |
| Bill Sarpalius D-TX-13 * | $ 660,685,069 |
| Charles W. Stenholm D-TX-17 * | $ 326,737,775 |
| Henry Bonilla R-TX-23 * | $ 46,141,403 |
| Frank M. Tejeda, Jr. D-TX-28 * | $ 42,859,852 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 1 | $ 2,498 | 4 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 8 | $ 31,729 | 58 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 19 | $ 146,543 | 283 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 90 | $ 1,561,241 | 3,065 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 117 | $ 4,334,041 | 8,628 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 88 | $ 6,480,337 | 12,726 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 77 | $ 12,010,407 | 22,912 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 27 | $ 9,308,752 | 18,272 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 6 | $ 3,889,075 | 6,777 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 1 | $ 1,128,564 | 1,945 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 48 | $ 425,844 | 765 |
| 25 - 100 | 182 | $ 5,539,142 | 10,639 |
| 100 - 300 | 139 | $ 12,668,480 | 24,236 |
| 300 - 500 | 34 | $ 6,862,394 | 13,271 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 26 | $ 9,556,468 | 18,733 |
| 1,000 + | 5 | $ 3,840,859 | 7,029 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 11 counties in the congressional district, 3 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Steven Gunderson R-WI-3 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 323,993 |
| **Number of Contracts** | 8,563 |
| Standard: | 8,427 |
| Easement: | 62 |
| Other: | 74 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 8,381 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 182 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 37 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 644 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .4 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | $ 216,012,079 |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 206,545,615 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 7,828,639 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 25,226 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 403,801 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 160 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,412 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 914 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 129.50 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 22.50 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 61.80 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 17,522,800 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 37.10% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 3,546 |
| Corn: | 106,665 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 36,740 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 19 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 3,130 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **150,102** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **173,890** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **323,993** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 10,120 | $ 552,830 |
| 1997 | 96,574 | $ 6,027,882 |
| 1998 | 85,114 | $ 5,416,330 |
| 1999 | 51,501 | $ 3,362,073 |
| 2000 | 38,032 | $ 2,440,401 |
| 2001 | 7,296 | $ 460,544 |
| 2002 | 14,808 | $ 941,682 |
| 2003 | 15,085 | $ 1,125,298 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 1,615 | $ 96,209 |
| 2007 | 1,648 | $ 97,137 |
| 2008 | 1,996 | $ 134,178 |
| **Total** | **323,993** | **$ 20,654,569** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 16.43 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.02 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 4,993,509 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | 323,993 |
| HEL Acres: | 316,614 |
| Wetland Acres: | 5,795 |
| Scour Acres: | 1,549 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 33 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 116,496 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 3,194 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 27,623 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 4,296 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 172,413 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 324,024 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Grant | $ 37,367,883 | 17.30% |
| St. Croix | $ 31,564,861 | 14.61% |
| Trempealeau | $ 20,345,388 | 9.42% |
| Pierce | $ 20,057,909 | 9.29% |
| Dunn | $ 16,002,962 | 7.41% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Steven Gunderson R-WI-3 * | $ 216,012,079 |
| Scott L. Klug R-WI-2 * | $ 149,977,107 |
| Thomas E. Petri R-WI-6 * | $ 80,934,208 |
| Peter W. Barca D-WI-1 * | $ 62,248,740 |
| Tobias Roth R-WI-8 * | $ 43,836,014 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 440 | $ 725,442 | 1,241 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 906 | $ 3,421,565 | 5,827 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 1,574 | $ 11,626,308 | 19,176 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,815 | $ 46,436,571 | 74,297 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,737 | $ 60,808,610 | 92,045 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 852 | $ 57,927,830 | 83,326 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 225 | $ 30,726,450 | 42,328 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 14 | $ 4,339,302 | 5,749 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 4,283 | $ 33,832,020 | 53,348 |
| 25 - 100 | 3,702 | $ 120,554,255 | 181,617 |
| 100 - 300 | 558 | $ 56,094,233 | 81,123 |
| 300 - 500 | 18 | $ 4,760,581 | 6,679 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 2 | $ 770,989 | 1,224 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 17 counties in the congressional district, 5 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Earl Frederick Hilliard D-AL-7 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 220,749 |
| **Number of Contracts** | 1,613 |
| Standard: | 1,596 |
| Easement: | 2 |
| Other: | 15 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 1,594 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 19 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 136 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 1,250 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | $ 99,295,389 |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 90,979,943 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 7,544,320 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 61,559 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 576,934 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 208 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 5,640 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 4,677 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 45.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 10.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 41.37 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 8,611,681 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 52.18% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 73 |
| Corn: | 7,261 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 4,304 |
| Oats: | 1,851 |
| Peanuts: | 14 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 10,664 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 61,589 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | 85,759 |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | 134,990 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 220,749 |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 42,721 | $ 1,517,218 |
| 1997 | 106,453 | $ 4,496,402 |
| 1998 | 31,117 | $ 1,345,229 |
| 1999 | 20,892 | $ 925,546 |
| 2000 | 5,476 | $ 244,953 |
| 2001 | 2,944 | $ 129,454 |
| 2002 | 3,793 | $ 152,225 |
| 2003 | 3,477 | $ 132,751 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 550 | $ 24,070 |
| 2007 | 485 | $ 19,932 |
| 2008 | 2,837 | $ 110,211 |
| **Total** | **220,749** | **$ 9,097,996** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 17.02 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.07 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 3,520,010 |

| **Enrolled Acres** | **220,749** |
|---|---|
| HEL Acres: | 215,649 |
| Wetland Acres: | 3,013 |
| Scour Acres: | 2,086 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

| **Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed** | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 81,264 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 0 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 91,458 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,591 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 46,694 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 221,008 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Dallas | $ 16,631,201 | 16.75% |
| Perry | $ 14,784,262 | 14.89% |
| Marengo | $ 12,018,863 | 12.10% |
| Sumter | $ 11,163,137 | 11.24% |
| Hale | $ 9,525,256 | 9.59% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Earl Frederick Hilliard D-AL-7 | $ 99,295,389 |
| Robert Terry Everett R-AL-2 * | $ 81,225,297 |
| Tom Bevill D-AL-4 * | $ 43,627,280 |
| Robert E. (Bud) Cramer D-AL-5 | $ 34,310,110 |
| Glen Browder D-AL-3 * | $ 21,896,786 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 34 | $ 48,579 | 129 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 88 | $ 335,024 | 829 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 182 | $ 1,341,358 | 3,076 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 394 | $ 6,543,836 | 14,890 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 327 | $ 11,693,443 | 26,121 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 296 | $ 20,807,269 | 46,340 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 215 | $ 32,642,417 | 73,375 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 71 | $ 22,629,314 | 49,205 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 6 | $ 3,254,145 | 6,780 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 147 | $ 2,227,204 | 4,994 |
| 25 - 100 | 648 | $ 16,535,211 | 36,351 |
| 100 - 300 | 425 | $ 34,108,710 | 75,262 |
| 300 - 500 | 99 | $ 17,106,384 | 38,023 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 85 | $ 24,887,529 | 56,072 |
| 1,000 + | 9 | $ 4,430,348 | 10,045 |

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‡ Of the 13 counties in the congressional district, 4 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Timothy Holden D-PA-6 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **14,627** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **369** |
| Standard: | 368 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 1 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 369 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 39 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 483 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 11,813,592** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 10,713,745 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 1,099,843 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 32,015 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 431,841 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 1,022 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,903 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 2,980 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 100.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 40.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 70.86 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 915,464 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 23.62% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 298 |
| Corn: | 5,014 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 1,147 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 63 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 1,215 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **7,738** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 6,888 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **14,627** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 1,096 | $ 65,977 |
| 1997 | 3,231 | $ 202,854 |
| 1998 | 2,141 | $ 150,127 |
| 1999 | 4,358 | $ 354,318 |
| 2000 | 2,577 | $ 212,201 |
| 2001 | 186 | $ 13,803 |
| 2002 | 742 | $ 53,720 |
| 2003 | 294 | $ 18,373 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **14,627** | **$ 1,071,374** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 14.19 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.20 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 190,111 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **14,627** |
| HEL Acres: | 13,489 |
| Wetland Acres: | 32 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 1,105 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 11,333 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 9 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 103 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 2,145 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 1,043 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 14,634 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years)

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Northumberland** | $ 4,947,024 | 41.88% |
| Dauphin | $ 3,881,600 | 32.86% |
| Schuylkill | $ 1,750,116 | 14.81% |
| Berks | $ 616,792 | 5.22% |
| Montgomery** | $ 400,449 | 3.39% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Paul E. Kanjorski D-PA-11 * | $ 14,975,105 |
| William F. Clinger R-PA-5 * | $ 13,786,073 |
| Bud Shuster R-PA-9 * | $ 12,130,222 |
| Timothy Holden D-PA-6 * | $ 11,813,592 |
| Joseph M. McDade R-PA-10 * | $ 9,126,036 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 9 | $ 15,493 | 21 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 31 | $ 113,594 | 158 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 72 | $ 531,048 | 731 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 106 | $ 1,760,972 | 2,261 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 81 | $ 2,902,830 | 3,550 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 53 | $ 3,597,545 | 4,357 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 15 | $ 2,111,417 | 2,648 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 2 | $ 780,693 | 898 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 189 | $ 1,790,989 | 2,314 |
| 25 - 100 | 151 | $ 6,089,985 | 7,496 |
| 100 - 300 | 26 | $ 2,918,752 | 3,582 |
| 300 - 500 | 3 | $ 1,013,866 | 1,234 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 6 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Robert Jay Inslee D-WA-4 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **667,734** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **2,306** |
| Standard: | 2,302 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 4 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 2,306 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 289 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 5,477 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 350,714,430** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 324,995,337 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 25,719,016 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 152,087 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 2,924,879 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 329 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 14,093 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 11,153 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 75.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 24.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 48.81 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 32,803,580 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 38.88% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 120,666 |
| Corn: | 2,399 |
| Cotton ELS: | 35 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 3,241 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 0 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 291,766 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **418,109** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **249,624** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **667,734** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 38,996 | $ 1,768,441 |
| 1997 | 324,438 | $ 15,874,439 |
| 1998 | 175,461 | $ 8,625,520 |
| 1999 | 46,552 | $ 2,319,418 |
| 2000 | 61,847 | $ 3,078,671 |
| 2001 | 1,819 | $ 69,753 |
| 2002 | 9,626 | $ 371,793 |
| 2003 | 8,992 | $ 391,497 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **667,734** | **$ 32,499,536** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 15.07 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.17 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 9,286,715 |

| **Enrolled Acres** | **667,734** |
|---|---|
| HEL Acres: | 667,728 |
| Wetland Acres: | 6 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 652,600 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 3,282 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 8 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 4,089 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 8,581 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 668,561 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Adams** | $ 115,894,867 | 33.05% |
| Douglas | $ 80,552,351 | 22.97% |
| Franklin | $ 42,546,790 | 12.13% |
| Grant | $ 38,466,723 | 10.97% |
| Klickitat** | $ 24,247,910 | 6.91% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Robert Jay Inslee D-WA-4 * | $ 350,714,430 |
| Thomas S. Foley D-WA-5 * | $ 334,131,657 |
| Jolene Unsoeld D-WA-3 * | $ 24,247,910 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 10 | $ 12,758 | 30 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 11 | $ 41,981 | 87 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 117 | $ 858,566 | 1,680 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 296 | $ 5,071,436 | 9,694 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 346 | $ 12,901,409 | 24,525 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 515 | $ 38,446,459 | 73,326 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 566 | $ 90,637,873 | 172,315 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 319 | $ 110,562,627 | 211,844 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 112 | $ 72,517,872 | 137,579 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 14 | $ 19,663,448 | 36,650 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 207 | $ 1,714,252 | 3,287 |
| 25 - 100 | 602 | $ 18,723,025 | 35,464 |
| 100 - 300 | 788 | $ 75,642,263 | 143,549 |
| 300 - 500 | 296 | $ 60,398,558 | 114,457 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 307 | $ 112,961,409 | 215,265 |
| 1,000 + | 106 | $ 81,274,923 | 155,710 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 10 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Tim Johnson D-SD-1

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **2,119,679** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **12,476** |
| Standard: | 12,324 |
| Easement: | 110 |
| Other: | 42 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 12,443 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 33 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 169 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 6,884 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.0 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 938,985,371** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 880,357,394 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 58,575,767 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 75,263 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 2,926,129 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 350 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 7,056 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 4,695 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 84.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 13.50 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 44.05 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 73,325,830 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 25.37% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 230,312 |
| Corn: | 195,024 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 270,518 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 101,424 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 630,402 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **1,427,682** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 691,997 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **2,119,679** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 34,531 | $ 1,262,540 |
| 1997 | 373,133 | $ 14,709,044 |
| 1998 | 481,845 | $ 19,389,183 |
| 1999 | 503,290 | $ 20,912,899 |
| 2000 | 691,135 | $ 30,505,026 |
| 2001 | 4,059 | $ 155,258 |
| 2002 | 10,821 | $ 439,910 |
| 2003 | 20,605 | $ 544,215 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 151 | $ 7,162 |
| 2007 | 6 | $ 384 |
| 2008 | 55 | $ 2,845 |
| **Total** | **2,119,634** | **$ 87,928,470** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 11.63 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.27 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 21,944,215 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **2,119,679** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,975,606 |
| Wetland Acres: | 135,439 |
| Scour Acres: | 3,931 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 4,553 |
| Conservation Priority: | 149 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 1,321,004 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 132,924 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 605 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 593,533 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 109,844 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 2,157,911 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Edmunds | $ 63,169,700 | 6.73% |
| Day | $ 51,682,953 | 5.50% |
| Brown | $ 48,137,753 | 5.13% |
| Lyman | $ 46,050,341 | 4.90% |
| Mc Pherson | $ 36,743,859 | 3.91% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Tim Johnson D-SD-1 | $ 938,985,371 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 101 | $ 190,438 | 381 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 328 | $ 1,265,926 | 2,651 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 800 | $ 6,080,376 | 12,724 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,354 | $ 42,629,816 | 91,130 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 3,013 | $ 114,402,203 | 249,831 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 2,974 | $ 217,828,954 | 479,789 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,897 | $ 294,348,459 | 671,163 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 447 | $ 149,403,162 | 351,323 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 132 | $ 84,837,443 | 202,336 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 19 | $ 27,998,591 | 58,347 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,569 | $ 11,617,526 | 22,994 |
| 25 - 100 | 4,868 | $ 137,440,952 | 287,950 |
| 100 - 300 | 4,339 | $ 338,282,174 | 743,917 |
| 300 - 500 | 926 | $ 154,648,878 | 352,694 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 567 | $ 162,603,561 | 386,139 |
| 1,000 + | 207 | $ 134,392,280 | 325,983 |

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Jill Long D-IN-4 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 165,425 |
| **Number of Contracts** | 3,692 |
| Standard: | 3,618 |
| Easement: | 6 |
| Other: | 68 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 3,618 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 74 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 44 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 705 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .3 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | $ 133,772,705 |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 123,779,799 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 8,913,561 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 36,233 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 529,050 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 243 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,352 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 2,414 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 125.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 38.50 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 73.82 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 9,396,029 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 34.20% |

| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 18 |
| Corn: | 57,239 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 3,501 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 14 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 29,505 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | 90,279 |
| Non-Base Acres: | 75,145 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 165,425 |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 2,346 | $ 133,042 |
| 1997 | 50,421 | $ 3,411,623 |
| 1998 | 25,600 | $ 1,781,480 |
| 1999 | 25,976 | $ 2,092,878 |
| 2000 | 17,655 | $ 1,434,391 |
| 2001 | 6,513 | $ 498,118 |
| 2002 | 19,019 | $ 1,529,858 |
| 2003 | 15,256 | $ 1,280,732 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 683 | $ 52,542 |
| 2007 | 1,108 | $ 92,733 |
| 2008 | 846 | $ 70,581 |
| **Total** | **165,425** | **$ 12,377,982** |

| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 14.18 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.06 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 2,169,102 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **165,425** |
| HEL Acres: | 125,651 |
| Wetland Acres: | 551 |
| Scour Acres: | 29 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 2,550 |
| Conservation Priority: | 36,643 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 144,199 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 310 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 4,157 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 828 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 16,149 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 165,645 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| De Kalb | $ 33,692,582 | 25.19% |
| Steuben | $ 23,584,745 | 17.63% |
| Whitley | $ 18,593,159 | 13.90% |
| Jay** | $ 18,021,923 | 13.47% |
| Noble | $ 14,228,850 | 10.64% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Jill Long D-IN-4 * | $ 133,772,705 |
| Steve Buyer R-IN-5 * | $ 86,049,614 |
| Lee H. Hamilton D-IN-9 * | $ 53,927,636 |
| Philip R. Sharp D-IN-2 * | $ 50,427,550 |
| Frank McCloskey D-IN-8 * | $ 31,535,146 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 51 | $ 90,926 | 119 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 180 | $ 699,481 | 929 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 469 | $ 3,469,925 | 4,513 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 1,207 | $ 20,315,284 | 26,294 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,004 | $ 35,772,542 | 45,538 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 558 | $ 38,230,412 | 46,600 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 202 | $ 27,759,728 | 32,971 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 19 | $ 6,385,142 | 7,148 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 2 | $ 1,049,264 | 1,310 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,549 | $ 16,816,822 | 21,234 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,806 | $ 71,919,956 | 89,837 |
| 100 - 300 | 316 | $ 37,727,871 | 45,820 |
| 300 - 500 | 17 | $ 5,285,037 | 6,107 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 4 | $ 2,023,019 | 2,425 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

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‡ Of the 10 counties in the congressional district, 1 county is shared with another district but is wholly included in the total for this district.

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Cynthia McKinney D-GA-11 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **135,362** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **2,606** |
| Standard: | 2,598 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 8 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 2,606 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 51 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 738 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.5 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 62,093,720** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 57,453,783 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 4,639,891 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 23,827 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 365,217 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 499 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,204 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,780 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 50.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 10.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 41.92 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 4,730,848 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 32.17% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 2,778 |
| Corn: | 16,163 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 2,839 |
| Oats: | 5,214 |
| Peanuts: | 56 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 3,658 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 37,053 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **67,764** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 67,597 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **135,362** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 9,448 | $ 319,900 |
| 1997 | 33,550 | $ 1,400,359 |
| 1998 | 40,005 | $ 1,734,286 |
| 1999 | 37,748 | $ 1,666,441 |
| 2000 | 10,461 | $ 469,579 |
| 2001 | 402 | $ 15,576 |
| 2002 | 1,829 | $ 62,694 |
| 2003 | 1,916 | $ 76,543 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **135,362** | **$ 5,745,380** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 12.42 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.02 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 1,543,613 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **135,362** |
| HEL Acres: | 135,309 |
| Wetland Acres: | 44 |
| Scour Acres: | 7 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 11,323 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 268 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 116,274 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,922 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 5,564 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 135,353 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years)

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Screven | $ 14,280,174 | 23.00% |
| Burke | $ 12,777,136 | 20.58% |
| Jenkins | $ 10,046,705 | 16.18% |
| Jefferson | $ 7,393,263 | 11.91% |
| Washington | $ 5,302,044 | 8.54% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| J. Roy Rowland D-GA-8 * | $ 119,589,358 |
| Sanford Dixon Bishop D-GA-2 * | $ 86,642,981 |
| Cynthia McKinney D-GA-11 * | $ 62,093,720 |
| John (Jack) Kingston R-GA-1 * | $ 60,536,728 |
| Don Johnson D-GA-10 * | $ 16,421,280 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 148 | $ 265,795 | 680 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 321 | $ 1,224,815 | 2,846 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 565 | $ 4,144,587 | 9,342 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 862 | $ 13,996,839 | 31,161 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 433 | $ 14,953,563 | 32,640 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 179 | $ 12,215,378 | 26,180 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 91 | $ 13,115,812 | 27,992 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 7 | $ 2,176,929 | 4,519 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,140 | $ 6,853,783 | 15,201 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,145 | $ 25,800,485 | 56,621 |
| 100 - 300 | 281 | $ 21,037,673 | 45,524 |
| 300 - 500 | 28 | $ 5,100,363 | 10,884 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 12 | $ 3,301,412 | 7,131 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 23 counties in the congressional district, 8 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## David Minge D-MN-2 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **402,934** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **7,958** |
| Standard: | 7,867 |
| Easement: | 70 |
| Other: | 21 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 7,950 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 8 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 50 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 835 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 286,741,881** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 271,832,643 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 14,873,521 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 36,031 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 538,612 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 513 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,415 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,869 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 141.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 20.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 68.76 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 26,076,912 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 18.14% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 4,523 |
| Corn: | 124,738 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 47,808 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 148 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 84,262 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **261,481** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 141,452 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **402,934** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 22,158 | $ 1,321,930 |
| 1997 | 235,055 | $ 16,017,224 |
| 1998 | 60,558 | $ 4,173,260 |
| 1999 | 45,525 | $ 3,040,020 |
| 2000 | 30,675 | $ 2,050,362 |
| 2001 | 1,281 | $ 77,819 |
| 2002 | 6,006 | $ 395,345 |
| 2003 | 1,588 | $ 100,208 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 25 | $ 1,558 |
| 2007 | 42 | $ 4,340 |
| 2008 | 17 | $ 1,204 |
| **Total** | **402,934** | **$ 27,183,275** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 16.65 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.23 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 6,216,514 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **402,934** |
| HEL Acres: | 400,261 |
| Wetland Acres: | 2,234 |
| Scour Acres: | 408 |
| Wellhead Acres. | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 30 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 347,870 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 29,224 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 2,372 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 4,948 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 18,861 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 403,278 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Lincoln | $ 42,785,616 | 14.92% |
| Lac Qui Parle | $ 28,634,258 | 9.99% |
| Kandiyohi | $ 24,818,396 | 8.66% |
| Yellow Medicine | $ 22,279,123 | 7.77% |
| Lyon | $ 19,940,680 | 6.95% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Collin C. Peterson D-MN-7 * | $ 565,155,700 |
| David Minge D-MN-2 * | $ 286,741,881 |
| Timothy J. Penny D-MN-1 * | $ 272,992,026 |
| James L. Oberstar D-MN-8 * | $ 19,241,028 |
| Jim Ramstad R-MN-3 * | $ 15,592,981 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 163 | $ 304,752 | 459 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 506 | $ 1,905,076 | 2,700 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 1,260 | $ 9,349,309 | 13,280 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,438 | $ 40,405,305 | 57,104 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,743 | $ 62,178,549 | 87,034 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 1,312 | $ 90,865,644 | 128,267 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 499 | $ 69,413,780 | 96,818 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 35 | $ 11,250,726 | 15,712 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 2 | $ 1,068,737 | 1,557 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 3,485 | $ 33,768,852 | 45,932 |
| 25 - 100 | 3,397 | $ 127,355,424 | 176,927 |
| 100 - 300 | 1,009 | $ 106,723,190 | 152,274 |
| 300 - 500 | 57 | $ 14,492,911 | 21,255 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 10 | $ 4,401,499 | 6,544 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

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‡ Of the 27 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Jim Nussle R-IA-2

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **520,040** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **9,051** |
| Standard: | 8,904 |
| Easement: | 117 |
| Other: | 30 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 8,964 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 87 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 57 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 596 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .5 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 481,167,621** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 462,504,271 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 16,580,313 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 53,161 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 970,550 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 475 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 5,109 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,831 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 175.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 35.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 88.79 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 40,853,395 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 26.19% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 508 |
| Corn: | 299,176 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 35,088 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 40 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 1,842 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **336,655** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 183,385 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **520,040** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 9,623 | $ 754,027 |
| 1997 | 277,556 | $ 23,206,132 |
| 1998 | 55,030 | $ 4,717,110 |
| 1999 | 75,321 | $ 7,341,854 |
| 2000 | 50,187 | $ 4,911,043 |
| 2001 | 5,859 | $ 523,830 |
| 2002 | 20,184 | $ 1,930,590 |
| 2003 | 22,453 | $ 2,449,276 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 462 | $ 44,294 |
| 2007 | 1,221 | $ 140,718 |
| 2008 | 2,140 | $ 231,557 |
| **Total** | **520,040** | **$ 46,250,435** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 16.15 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.18 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 7,786,324 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **520,040** |
| HEL Acres: | 506,573 |
| Wetland Acres: | 2,564 |
| Scour Acres: | 10,691 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 197 |
| Conservation Priority: | 13 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 385,080 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 19,777 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 4,899 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 2,296 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 108,055 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 520,108 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 372,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Clayton | $ 42,531,592 | 8.84% |
| Winneshiek | $ 41,555,048 | 8.64% |
| Iowa | $ 41,419,787 | 8.61% |
| Jackson | $ 39,674,989 | 8.25% |
| Howard | $ 32,786,596 | 6.81% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Jim Ross Lightfoot R-IA-3 | $ 728,946,697 |
| Jim Nussle R-IA-2 | $ 481,167,621 |
| Fred Grandy R-IA-5 | $ 369,128,255 |
| Neal Smith D-IA-4 | $ 198,769,868 |
| Jim Leach R-IA-1 | $ 141,939,973 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 109 | $ 182,489 | 201 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 383 | $ 1,435,247 | 1,585 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 874 | $ 6,525,522 | 7,189 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,095 | $ 35,702,080 | 39,271 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 2,102 | $ 75,935,568 | 83,101 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 2,161 | $ 154,004,884 | 169,068 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,227 | $ 174,993,296 | 187,634 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 95 | $ 29,291,978 | 29,670 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 5 | $ 3,096,555 | 2,318 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 3,249 | $ 39,260,669 | 42,132 |
| 25 - 100 | 4,223 | $ 212,441,579 | 230,171 |
| 100 - 300 | 1,523 | $ 209,583,392 | 227,049 |
| 300 - 500 | 54 | $ 18,923,775 | 19,588 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 2 | $ 958,204 | 1,098 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Timothy J. Penny D-MN-1 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **329,097** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **7,403** |
| Standard: | 7,358 |
| Easement: | 12 |
| Other: | 33 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 7,366 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 37 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 44 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 500 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 272,992,026** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 260,026,295 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 12,434,428 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 36,875 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 430,000 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 298 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,512 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,679 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 125.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 24.75 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 78.69 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 23,189,684 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 23.90% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 1,465 |
| Corn: | 148,485 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 29,652 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 1 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 18,355 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | 197,959 |
| Non-Base Acres: | 131,137 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 329,097 |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 14,019 | $ 999,841 |
| 1997 | 208,913 | $ 16,353,830 |
| 1998 | 47,758 | $ 3,815,314 |
| 1999 | 26,703 | $ 2,162,554 |
| 2000 | 12,928 | $ 1,052,961 |
| 2001 | 3,072 | $ 231,853 |
| 2002 | 6,097 | $ 521,331 |
| 2003 | 8,387 | $ 758,734 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 42 | $ 3,421 |
| 2007 | 243 | $ 18,801 |
| 2008 | 930 | $ 83,994 |
| **Total** | **329,097** | **$ 26,002,638** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 18.31 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.41 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 5,563,505 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **329,097** |
| HEL Acres: | 324,404 |
| Wetland Acres: | 727 |
| Scour Acres: | 143 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 3,820 |
| Conservation Priority: | 1 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 231,459 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 31,333 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 7,637 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,716 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 57,327 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 329,474 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Fillmore | $ 42,463,801 | 15.55% |
| Olmsted | $ 32,337,368 | 11.85% |
| La Sueur | $ 27,272,028 | 9.99% |
| Rice | $ 26,290,645 | 9.63% |
| Freeborn | $ 22,160,634 | 8.12% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Collin C. Peterson D-MN-7 * | $ 565,155,700 |
| David Minge D-MN-2 * | $ 286,741,881 |
| Timothy J. Penny D-MN-1 * | $ 272,992,026 |
| James L. Oberstar D-MN-8 * | $ 19,241,028 |
| Jim Ramstad R-MN-3 * | $ 15,592,981 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 138 | $ 238,636 | 307 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 511 | $ 1,960,974 | 2,441 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 1,032 | $ 7,702,867 | 9,575 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2,129 | $ 35,746,513 | 43,822 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,816 | $ 65,176,555 | 78,854 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 1,265 | $ 87,429,141 | 105,330 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 484 | $ 66,669,575 | 79,647 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 28 | $ 8,067,763 | 9,118 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 3,296 | $ 34,282,615 | 41,535 |
| 25 - 100 | 3,332 | $ 140,598,801 | 169,489 |
| 100 - 300 | 755 | $ 92,221,860 | 111,013 |
| 300 - 500 | 20 | $ 5,888,750 | 7,058 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

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‡ Of the 17 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Collin C. Peterson D-MN-7 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,164,194** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **11,199** |
| Standard: | 11,080 |
| Easement: | 101 |
| Other: | 18 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 11,116 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 83 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 103 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 1,876 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .5 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 565,155,700** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 526,570,344 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 37,346,739 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 50,464 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,231,424 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 290 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 4,701 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 3,334 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 87.50 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 7.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 45.14 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 43,579,615 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 26.94% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 233,001 |
| Corn: | 154,199 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 123,568 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 140 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 306,339 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **817,248** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 346,945 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,164,194** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 98,800 | $ 4,128,958 |
| 1997 | 552,558 | $ 25,612,548 |
| 1998 | 223,824 | $ 10,072,862 |
| 1999 | 143,385 | $ 6,345,407 |
| 2000 | 79,321 | $ 3,570,143 |
| 2001 | 14,407 | $ 593,696 |
| 2002 | 31,048 | $ 1,387,413 |
| 2003 | 15,367 | $ 698,372 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 449 | $ 19,342 |
| 2007 | 3,438 | $ 151,118 |
| 2008 | 1,594 | $ 77,186 |
| **Total** | **1,164,194** | **$ 52,657,051** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 18.71 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.17 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 20,388,063 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,164,194** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,161,835 |
| Wetland Acres: | 1,197 |
| Scour Acres: | 328 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 490 |
| Conservation Priority: | 342 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 979,664 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 44,608 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 36,208 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 6,514 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 96,929 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,163,925 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Marshall | $ 78,622,134 | 13.91% |
| Roseau | $ 67,707,549 | 11.98% |
| East Polk | $ 49,659,199 | 8.79% |
| East Otter Tail | $ 45,905,490 | 8.12% |
| Kittson | $ 39,688,189 | 7.02% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Collin C. Peterson D-MN-7 * | $ 565,155,700 |
| David Minge D-MN-2 * | $ 286,741,881 |
| Timothy J. Penny D-MN-1 * | $ 272,992,026 |
| James L. Oberstar D-MN-8 * | $ 19,241,028 |
| Jim Ramstad R-MN-3 * | $ 15,592,981 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 178 | $ 317,517 | 723 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 513 | $ 1,980,738 | 4,462 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 1,155 | $ 8,602,223 | 19,053 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 3,101 | $ 52,214,813 | 113,021 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 2,642 | $ 94,821,306 | 200,547 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 2,248 | $ 158,272,054 | 321,609 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,151 | $ 171,240,895 | 346,711 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 182 | $ 60,466,089 | 123,423 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 28 | $ 16,008,637 | 32,898 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 1 | $ 1,231,424 | 1,742 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 2,334 | $ 16,805,404 | 34,416 |
| 25 - 100 | 5,122 | $ 136,856,007 | 284,747 |
| 100 - 300 | 3,045 | $ 244,437,774 | 500,505 |
| 300 - 500 | 471 | $ 86,530,289 | 175,585 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 196 | $ 62,649,871 | 131,166 |
| 1,000 + | 31 | $ 17,876,349 | 37,773 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667–6982.

‡ Of the 26 counties in the congressional district, 1 county is shared with another district but is wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Richard W. Pombo R-CA-11 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,341** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **8** |
| Standard: | 8 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 0 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 8 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 167 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 562 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 23.6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 737,853** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 655,577 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 82,275 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 92,231 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 308,874 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 12,012 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 8,194 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 10,284 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 50.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 41.20 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 48.17 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 62,018 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 0.52% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 10 |
| Corn: | 8 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 185 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 0 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 477 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | 681 |
| Non-Base Acres: | 660 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 1,341 |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 162 | $ 7,608 |
| 1997 | 392 | $ 18,664 |
| 1998 | 786 | $ 39,284 |
| 1999 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2000 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2001 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2002 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **1,341** | **$ 65,557** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 5.26 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.00 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 5,711 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,341** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,341 |
| Wetland Acres: | 0 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 1,228 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 0 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 112 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 0 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 0 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,341 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| San Joaquin** | $ 653,178 | 88.52% |
| Sacramento** | $ 84,675 | 11.48% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Michael Huffington R-CA-22 | $ 52,820,400 |
| Vic Fazio D-CA-3 * | $ 14,008,814 |
| Wally Herger R-CA-2 | $ 11,023,804 |
| Sam Farr D-CA-17 * | $ 9,172,760 |
| Calvin M. Dooley D-CA-20 * | $ 5,139,049 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 2 | $ 24,990 | 49 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 2 | $ 90,814 | 167 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 2 | $ 150,051 | 249 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1 | $ 163,124 | 313 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 1 | $ 308,874 | 562 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1 | $ 12,978 | 23 |
| 25 - 100 | 3 | $ 102,826 | 193 |
| 100 - 300 | 2 | $ 150,051 | 249 |
| 300 - 500 | 1 | $ 163,124 | 313 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 1 | $ 308,874 | 562 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 2 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Earl Ralph Pomeroy D-ND-1

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **3,180,569** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **18,520** |
| Standard: | 18,476 |
| Easement: | 28 |
| Other: | 16 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 18,516 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 4 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 171 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 4,061 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.1 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 1,320,875,177** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 1,219,989,739 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 100,876,862 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 71,321 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,709,975 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 562 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 6,587 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 5,446 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 67.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 15.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 38.76 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 112,456,998 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 20.71% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 580,059 |
| Corn: | 134,416 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 263,682 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 1,836 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 1,138,046 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **2,118,041** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **1,062,527** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **3,180,569** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 39,641 | $ 1,331,773 |
| 1997 | 591,631 | $ 22,066,983 |
| 1998 | 984,458 | $ 38,298,629 |
| 1999 | 794,082 | $ 30,476,661 |
| 2000 | 727,384 | $ 28,380,905 |
| 2001 | 13,761 | $ 461,980 |
| 2002 | 18,987 | $ 636,599 |
| 2003 | 10,581 | $ 343,818 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 37 | $ 1,598 |
| 2007 | 2 | $ 40 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **3,180,569** | **$ 121,998,989** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 15.63 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.24 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 45,756,945 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **3,180,569** |
| HEL Acres: | 3,065,925 |
| Wetland Acres: | 111,611 |
| Scour Acres: | 2,988 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 43 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 2,657,009 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 13,459 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 1,040 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 412,304 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 97,226 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 3,181,040 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Stutsman | $ 79,262,120 | 6.00% |
| Mc Henry | $ 52,305,244 | 3.96% |
| Mc Lean | $ 49,998,748 | 3.79% |
| Bottineau | $ 43,620,228 | 3.30% |
| Burleigh | $ 42,057,914 | 3.18% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Earl Ralph Pomeroy D-ND-1 | $1,320,875,177 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 149 | $ 265,538 | 640 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 421 | $ 1,631,312 | 3,965 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 1,117 | $ 8,404,465 | 20,283 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 3,365 | $ 57,955,274 | 140,653 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 4,561 | $ 168,232,413 | 408,636 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 4,855 | $ 338,284,727 | 813,656 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 3,398 | $ 507,744,385 | 1,219,207 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 574 | $ 186,901,547 | 449,660 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 77 | $ 47,126,385 | 113,639 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 3 | $ 4,329,128 | 10,226 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,815 | $ 11,799,098 | 27,605 |
| 25 - 100 | 6,392 | $ 162,230,551 | 385,297 |
| 100 - 300 | 7,471 | $ 540,030,365 | 1,293,934 |
| 300 - 500 | 1,813 | $ 285,622,384 | 690,330 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 884 | $ 241,239,934 | 587,553 |
| 1,000 + | 145 | $ 79,952,845 | 195,848 |

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Pat Roberts R-KS-1 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **2,483,267** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **23,034** |
| Standard: | 22,970 |
| Easement: | 29 |
| Other: | 35 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 23,032 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 2 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 107 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 3,620 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | .5 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 1,386,178,309** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 1,282,594,289 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 103,578,614 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 60,179 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,951,033 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 301 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 5,568 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 4,496 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 75.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 14.90 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 52.79 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 129,589,282 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 22.63% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 70,874 |
| Corn: | 39,870 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 45 |
| Oats: | 44,836 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 563,184 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 1,102,572 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | 1,821,383 |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | 661,884 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | 2,483,267 |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 86,025 | $ 4,049,265 |
| 1997 | 716,408 | $ 36,370,848 |
| 1998 | 911,058 | $ 47,292,699 |
| 1999 | 365,601 | $ 19,232,905 |
| 2000 | 354,465 | $ 18,960,625 |
| 2001 | 6,599 | $ 313,781 |
| 2002 | 26,823 | $ 1,304,166 |
| 2003 | 16,269 | $ 734,145 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 10 | $ 650 |
| 2007 | 6 | $ 357 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **2,483,267** | **$ 128,259,444** |

**Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 18.77 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.92 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 41,854,034 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enrolled Acres** | **2,483,267** |
| HEL Acres: | 2,481,133 |
| Wetland Acres: | 619 |
| Scour Acres: | 1,444 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 24 |
| Conservation Priority: | 46 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 58,174 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 2,408,417 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 1,815 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 7,415 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 7,866 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 2,483,688 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Hamilton | $ 64,864,553 | 4.68% |
| Reno | $ 55,455,986 | 4.00% |
| Stanton | $ 54,298,615 | 3.92% |
| Morton | $ 47,425,523 | 3.42% |
| Greeley | $ 43,291,232 | 3.12% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Pat Roberts R-KS-1 * | $1,386,178,309 |
| James C. Slattery D-KS-2 * | $ 197,958,314 |
| Dan Glickman D-KS-4 * | $ 92,528,666 |
| Jan Meyers R-KS-3 * | $ 14,384,361 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 350 | $ 626,859 | 1,161 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 937 | $ 3,576,957 | 6,368 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 2,150 | $ 16,134,503 | 28,503 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 5,368 | $ 91,802,896 | 160,636 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 5,382 | $ 198,628,973 | 348,149 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 5,427 | $ 400,515,685 | 711,245 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 2,740 | $ 420,993,956 | 760,260 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 583 | $ 191,815,136 | 351,173 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 93 | $ 56,393,402 | 105,149 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 4 | $ 5,689,936 | 10,619 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 5,230 | $ 42,685,014 | 73,597 |
| 25 - 100 | 9,814 | $ 315,538,881 | 548,467 |
| 100 - 300 | 6,221 | $ 567,370,468 | 1,012,599 |
| 300 - 500 | 1,234 | $ 245,140,436 | 448,915 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 478 | $ 174,205,185 | 321,433 |
| 1,000 + | 57 | $ 41,238,325 | 78,254 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 66 counties in the congressional district, 1 county is shared with another district but is wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Bill Sarpalius D-TX-13 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,476,989** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **7,549** |
| Standard: | 7,532 |
| Easement: | 3 |
| Other: | 14 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 7,549 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 195 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 2,698 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 2.0 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 660,685,069** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 580,471,946 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 80,212,954 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 87,519 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,227,818 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 910 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 7,689 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 10,625 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 48.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 19.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 39.26 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 56,813,432 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 28.74% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 3,604 |
| Corn: | 29,293 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 489,032 |
| Oats: | 11,636 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 146,792 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 539,907 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **1,220,267** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 256,722 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **1,476,989** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 34,334 | $ 1,185,079 |
| 1997 | 742,369 | $ 29,125,997 |
| 1998 | 373,486 | $ 14,826,349 |
| 1999 | 179,397 | $ 7,121,482 |
| 2000 | 86,835 | $ 3,450,725 |
| 2001 | 9,805 | $ 378,781 |
| 2002 | 22,894 | $ 871,028 |
| 2003 | 27,867 | $ 1,087,754 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **1,476,989** | **$ 58,047,199** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 31.75 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.97 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 43,978,540 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **1,476,989** |
| HEL Acres: | 1,473,063 |
| Wetland Acres: | 120 |
| Scour Acres: | 140 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 3,665 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 516,640 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 918,011 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 173 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 29,595 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 16,852 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 1,481,272 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Lamb | $ 60,590,713 | 9.17% |
| Swisher | $ 51,795,213 | 7.84% |
| Hale | $ 48,190,045 | 7.29% |
| Floyd | $ 44,368,964 | 6.72% |
| Lynn | $ 28,497,425 | 4.31% |

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Larry Combest R-TX-19 * | $ 678,377,176 |
| Bill Sarpalius D-TX-13 * | $ 660,685,069 |
| Charles W. Stenholm D-TX-17 * | $ 326,737,775 |
| Henry Bonilla R-TX-23 * | $ 46,141,403 |
| Frank M. Tejeda, Jr. D-TX-28 * | $ 42,859,852 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 21 | $ 38,350 | 85 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 82 | $ 322,648 | 745 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 207 | $ 1,563,050 | 3,551 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 943 | $ 16,781,319 | 38,047 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 1,681 | $ 62,775,394 | 141,468 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 2,486 | $ 176,679,437 | 395,467 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1,717 | $ 257,190,779 | 573,924 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 367 | $ 115,862,132 | 258,287 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 41 | $ 25,071,615 | 55,737 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 4 | $ 4,400,340 | 9,673 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 375 | $ 2,626,153 | 5,905 |
| 25 - 100 | 2,247 | $ 64,343,266 | 144,463 |
| 100 - 300 | 3,570 | $ 281,624,335 | 629,261 |
| 300 - 500 | 814 | $ 135,989,494 | 303,774 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 481 | $ 138,612,779 | 310,041 |
| 1,000 + | 62 | $ 37,489,033 | 83,543 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667–6982.

‡ Of the 38 counties in the congressional district, 3 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Nick Smith R-MI-7 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **132,499** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **3,025** |
| Standard: | 3,011 |
| Easement: | 5 |
| Other: | 9 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 3,003 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 22 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 43 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 537 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 87,535,405** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 83,417,364 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 3,887,740 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 28,937 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 381,206 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 550 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,757 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,285 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 105.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 24.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 62.11 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 5,774,779 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 17.72% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 116 |
| Corn: | 56,506 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 4,976 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 0 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 17,152 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **78,752** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 53,746 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **132,499** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 3,324 | $ 181,109 |
| 1997 | 31,181 | $ 1,871,550 |
| 1998 | 22,692 | $ 1,392,537 |
| 1999 | 19,640 | $ 1,245,777 |
| 2000 | 11,386 | $ 715,894 |
| 2001 | 7,440 | $ 455,369 |
| 2002 | 13,370 | $ 842,575 |
| 2003 | 22,741 | $ 1,590,871 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 16 | $ 1,000 |
| 2007 | 197 | $ 12,587 |
| 2008 | 507 | $ 32,466 |
| **Total** | **132,499** | **$ 8,341,738** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 11.73 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.36 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 1,373,507 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **132,499** |
| HEL Acres: | 86,069 |
| Wetland Acres: | 400 |
| Scour Acres: | 4 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 1,828 |
| Conservation Priority: | 44,196 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 105,582 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 599 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 4,161 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 1,020 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 21,298 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 132,661 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale | $ 23,502,162 | 26.85% |
| Lenawee | $ 17,963,474 | 20.52% |
| Branch | $ 13,051,291 | 14.91% |
| Barry** | $ 12,035,882 | 13.75% |
| Eaton | $ 8,819,323 | 10.08% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Nick Smith R-MI-7 * | $ 87,535,405 |
| James A. Barcia D-MI-5 * | $ 46,008,828 |
| Dave Camp R-MI-4 * | $ 41,044,453 |
| Paul B. Henry R-MI-3 * | $ 20,965,164 |
| Peter Hoekstra R-MI-2 * | $ 19,152,561 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 69 | $ 125,060 | 201 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 178 | $ 670,648 | 1,044 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 474 | $ 3,535,750 | 5,651 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 1,086 | $ 18,402,046 | 28,921 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 767 | $ 27,267,077 | 41,909 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 364 | $ 24,375,638 | 35,982 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 83 | $ 11,810,626 | 17,010 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 4 | $ 1,348,559 | 1,779 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 1,226 | $ 11,096,632 | 17,138 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,569 | $ 51,995,441 | 79,288 |
| 100 - 300 | 218 | $ 21,322,463 | 31,547 |
| 300 - 500 | 11 | $ 2,766,823 | 3,986 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 1 | $ 354,046 | 537 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667-6982.

‡ Of the 8 counties in the congressional district, 2 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

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# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Bennie Thompson D-MS-2 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **253,706** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **2,941** |
| Standard: | 2,856 |
| Easement: | 26 |
| Other: | 59 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 2,788 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 153 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 86 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 2,222 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 1.0 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 122,999,706** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 110,376,275 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 8,432,466 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 41,822 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 1,042,559 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 440 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 3,753 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 2,867 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 75.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 13.00 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 43.00 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 9,761,341 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 7.23% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Base Acre Enrollment** | |
| Barley: | 15 |
| Corn: | 6,088 |
| Cotton ELS: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 22,424 |
| Oats: | 1,181 |
| Peanuts: | 0 |
| Rice: | 2,393 |
| Sorghum: | 23,319 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 50,767 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **106,190** |
| Non-Base Acres: | 147,516 |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **253,706** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 30,634 | $ 1,096,049 |
| 1997 | 86,558 | $ 3,720,022 |
| 1998 | 37,846 | $ 1,654,658 |
| 1999 | 28,140 | $ 1,249,823 |
| 2000 | 32,446 | $ 1,446,405 |
| 2001 | 9,220 | $ 413,457 |
| 2002 | 5,626 | $ 276,920 |
| 2003 | 6,674 | $ 342,115 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 1,426 | $ 59,540 |
| 2007 | 6,032 | $ 295,412 |
| 2008 | 9,101 | $ 483,225 |
| **Total** | **253,706** | **$ 11,037,630** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 25.34 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.31 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 6,095,784 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | 253,706 |
| HEL Acres: | 224,105 |
| Wetland Acres: | 12,871 |
| Scour Acres: | 14,806 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 1,225 |
| Conservation Priority: | 697 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 47,222 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 52 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 148,701 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 8,829 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 48,898 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 253,704 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Panola** | $ 18,484,258 | 15.03% |
| Madison** | $ 16,928,280 | 13.76% |
| Hinds** | $ 11,314,722 | 9.20% |
| Carroll | $ 7,688,945 | 6.25% |
| Tallahatchie** | $ 6,926,216 | 5.63% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total.

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Jamie L. Whitten D-MS-1 * | $ 161,389,785 |
| Bennie Thompson D-MS-2 * | $ 122,999,706 |
| G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery D-MS- | $ 114,963,072 |
| Mike Parker D-MS-4 * | $ 63,270,046 |
| Gene Taylor D-MS-5 * | $ 17,840,669 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 108 | $ 178,842 | 401 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 218 | $ 822,602 | 1,898 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 442 | $ 3,282,843 | 7,498 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 896 | $ 14,796,371 | 32,525 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 598 | $ 21,269,341 | 45,134 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 383 | $ 26,741,773 | 56,855 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 244 | $ 35,292,366 | 69,887 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 42 | $ 13,880,828 | 26,819 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 9 | $ 5,692,176 | 10,464 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 1 | $ 1,042,559 | 2,222 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 894 | $ 5,786,003 | 12,444 |
| 25 - 100 | 1,325 | $ 33,029,784 | 69,847 |
| 100 - 300 | 584 | $ 48,359,284 | 98,729 |
| 300 - 500 | 89 | $ 16,667,486 | 33,503 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 40 | $ 13,372,762 | 26,896 |
| 1,000 + | 9 | $ 5,784,382 | 12,286 |

The Environmental Working Group is a non-profit environmental research organization based in Washington, D.C. (202) 667–6982.

‡ Of the 24 counties in the congressional district, 8 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP™

# Conservation Reserve Program Report
## Karen L. Thurman D-FL-5 ‡

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **4,186** |
| **Number of Contracts** | **62** |
| Standard: | 62 |
| Easement: | 0 |
| Other: | 0 |
| 10 Year Contracts: | 62 |
| 15 Year Contracts: | 0 |
| Avg. Contract Size (Acres): | 67 |
| Max. Contract Size (Acres): | 234 |
| Min. Contract Size (Acres): | 5.0 |
| **Total Value of Contracts** | **$ 1,610,193** |
| Total Rental Payment: | $ 1,502,107 |
| Total Cost Share: | $ 108,085 |
| Avg. Value of Contract: | $ 25,970 |
| Maximum Value of Contract: | $ 100,772 |
| Minimum Value of Contract: | $ 1,890 |
| Avg. Annual Rent/Contract: | $ 2,422 |
| Avg. Cost Share/Contract: | $ 1,743 |
| Max. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 40.00 |
| Min. Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 12.50 |
| Average Annual Rent/Acre: | $ 35.84 |
| CRP Payments 1991: | $ 139,507 |
| CRP as a % of Total ASCS Payments 1991: | 4.28% |

**Base Acre Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley: | 0 |
| Corn: | 475 |
| Cotton EL5: | 0 |
| Cotton Upland: | 0 |
| Oats: | 130 |
| Peanuts: | 3 |
| Rice: | 0 |
| Sorghum: | 295 |
| Tobacco: | 0 |
| Wheat: | 98 |
| **Cropland Base Acres:** | **1,004** |
| **Non-Base Acres:** | **3,181** |
| **Total Enrolled Acres:** | **4,186** |

**Expiration Schedule as Contracts Lapse**

| Fiscal Year | Acres | Annual Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 658 | $ 15,430 |
| 1997 | 653 | $ 24,240 |
| 1998 | 1,477 | $ 56,275 |
| 1999 | 913 | $ 35,670 |
| 2000 | 303 | $ 11,872 |
| 2001 | 179 | $ 6,721 |
| 2002 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | $ 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | $ 0 |
| **Total** | **4,186** | **$ 150,210** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Erosion Reduction (Tons/Acre/Year)** | |
| Avg. Erosion Rate Before CRP: | 7.51 |
| Avg. Erosion Rate With CRP: | 1.15 |
| **Total Soil Saved per Year (Tons):** | 26,641 |
| **Enrolled Acres** | **4,186** |
| HEL Acres: | 4,186 |
| Wetland Acres: | 0 |
| Scour Acres: | 0 |
| Wellhead Acres: | 0 |
| Hydrologic Unit Areas: | 0 |
| Conservation Priority: | 0 |

**Enrolled Acres by Conservation Practice Installed**

| | |
|---|---|
| CP1 Introduced Grasses: | 16 |
| CP2 Native Grasses: | 0 |
| CP3 Tree Planting: | 3,960 |
| CP4 Perm. Wildlife Hab.: | 0 |
| Other Conservation Practices: | 208 |
| Acres in Conservation Practices: | 4,186 |

### About the Data

Compiled by the Environmental Working Group from USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Conservation Reserve Program Contract Database. Data through 12 signups for 375,205 contracts.

Total rental payment is the full amount paid over the term of the contract (usually 10 years).

Cost Share is the one-time amount paid to farmers to defray part of the cost of CRP Conservation Practices.

Value of Contract is the total rental payments plus cost share.

### About the Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in 1990. Under multi-year contracts (mostly 10 years), USDA pays farmers to protect highly erodible land by planting grass or trees. Farmers receive annual payments and a one-time "cost share" to defray part of the expense of conservation plantings. Average rental per acre is about $50. Total enrollment is 36.4 million acres under 375,205 contracts. Total government cost will exceed $19 billion for land now enrolled. Most CRP contracts will expire by the year 2000.

**Top Counties in the District by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value | Percent of District Total |
|---|---|---|
| Levy** | $ 897,639 | 55.75% |
| Gilchrist | $ 304,578 | 18.92% |
| Alachua** | $ 205,131 | 12.74% |
| Marion** | $ 198,045 | 12.30% |
| Dixie | $ 4,800 | 0.30% |

** This county is not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data this county are included in the district total

**Top Congressional Districts in the State by Total Value of Contracts**

| | Total Value |
|---|---|
| Douglas (Pete) Peterson D-FL-2 | $ 36,963,140 |
| Earl D. Hutto D-FL-1 * | $ 21,338,226 |
| Corrine Brown D-FL-3 * | $ 2,373,473 |
| Karen L. Thurman D-FL-5 * | $ 1,610,193 |
| Clifford B. Stearns R-FL-6 * | $ 279,527 |

* The congressional district has one or more counties not fully contained within the district. In this tabulation, all data for such "partial counties" are included in the district total.

**Distribution of Contracts by Total Value**

| Contract Value | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| $ 0 - 2,500 | 2 | $ 4,187 | 10 |
| $ 2,501 - 5,000 | 4 | $ 15,857 | 50 |
| $ 5,001 - 10,000 | 10 | $ 82,661 | 285 |
| $ 10,001 - 25,000 | 20 | $ 297,820 | 772 |
| $ 25,001 - 50,000 | 18 | $ 599,444 | 1,590 |
| $ 50,001 - 100,000 | 7 | $ 509,452 | 1,242 |
| $ 100,001 - 250,000 | 1 | $ 100,772 | 234 |
| $ 250,001 - 500,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 500,001 - 999,999 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| $ 1,000,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

**Distribution of Contracts by Size**

| Contract Size (Acres) | No. of Contracts | Value of Contracts | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 25 | 11 | $ 58,504 | 155 |
| 25 - 100 | 39 | $ 790,387 | 2,045 |
| 100 - 300 | 12 | $ 761,302 | 1,985 |
| 300 - 500 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 + | 0 | $ 0 | 0 |

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‡ Of the 9 counties in the congressional district, 4 counties are shared with another district but are wholly included in the total for this district

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

09 JAN 1991

The Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman
Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Section 2515 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990 requires your concurrence with a priority ranking of the studies and reports authorized by the Act.

The attached package contains the Department of Agriculture's priority ranking of studies and reports and other explanatory material. The package includes:

-- Introduction

-- Agency Abbreviations

-- Priority Ranking of Studies and Reports

-- Appendix

The Introduction explains USDA's ranking system and provides additional information. The initials used to identify the agencies responsible for the various studies or reports are defined in the list of Agency Abbreviations. The Priority Ranking of Studies or Reports contains a list, by priority, of the studies or reports authorized in the FACT Act and subject to Section 2515. The Appendix contains a listing of provisions in the FACT Act which have requirements similar to study or report requirements, but which are not the type of study or report thought to be covered by Section 2515. Items listed in the Appendix have not been given a priority rank and are being provided for informational purposes only. The Appendix also includes a listing of provisions which contain requirements for studies or reports to be completed by entities other than USDA.

Since the FACT Act was so comprehensive and there were so many worthwhile studies approved therein, prioritizing the studies was a very difficult task. We had much internal debate in doing so.

Because some of the studies and reports are due early this year, we would appreciate your concurrence with this ranking as soon as possible. In order to stay on schedule, we need to begin on the chosen studies by the end of this month. Should you or your staff wish to discuss any aspects of the proposed ranking with us, we'd be glad to do so. The principal point of contact would be Assistant Secretary Bruce Gardner.

Thank you for your consideration, and Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Clayton Yeutter
Secretary

(Attachments follow:)

# STUDIES AND REPORTS

# IN THE

# FOOD, AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND TRADE ACT OF 1990

United States Department of Agriculture
December 1990

## INTRODUCTION

Attached is a priority ranking of studies and reports authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990 This ranking was compiled in compliance with Section 2515, "Scarce Federal Resources", of the Act which says:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to conserve scarce Federal resources, the Secretary of Agriculture may after concurrence with the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representative, rank by priority the studies or reports authorized by this Act and determine which of those studies or reports shall be completed. The Secretary shall complete at least 12 such studies or reports.

A priority rank has been assigned to each study or report. The ranks are defined as follows:

1 -- High Priority

2 -- Lower Priority

3 -- Lowest Priority

Studies or reports with specific due dates are listed first in each priority category followed by "Operational Reports" which are reports due annually, quarterly, or on some other recurring schedule.

In addition to the attached list there are some provisions in the FACT Act which contain non-mandatory studies or reports. Since the statute does not require the Secretary to complete the study or report mentioned in these provisions, the completion or non-completion of the study or report is not subject to Congressional concurrence. For information only, the provisions with discretionary studies or reports are listed below.

## DISCRETIONARY PROVISIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Section 1244(b) | Study Concerning New York-New Jersey Highlands |

| | |
|---|---|
| Section 1823 | Report on Corrective Actions in Response to OIG and GAO Reports on FmHA Systems for Loan Application Review and Monitoring of Servicing for Guaranteed Loans |
| Section 2411 | Study of Reforestation and Improved Management of OOO lands |

The Appendix, which is attached to the Priority Ranking of Studies and Reports, contains a list of miscellaneous provisions which contain requirements similar to study or report requirements. The requirements, however, are not the type of "study or report" requirements thought to be covered by Section 2515. The miscellaneous provisions listed include requirements for demonstration projects, compilations of data, and research. These provisions have not been given a priority ranking pursuant to Section 2515.

The Appendix also contains a list of provisions with non-USDA study or report requirements. Non-USDA study or report requirements include Advisory Committee reports and studies or reports to be completed by entities other than USDA.

## AGENCY ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviations | Agency |
|---|---|
| (ACEQ) | Agriculture Council on Environmental Quality |
| (AMS) | Agricultural Marketing Service |
| (AID) | Agency for International Development |
| (AMS) | Agricultural Marketing Service |
| (APHIS) | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| (ASCS) | Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service |
| (CSRS) | Cooperative State Research Service |
| (ERS) | Economic Research Service |
| (ES) | Extension Service |
| (FAS) | Foreign Agricultural Service |
| (FCIC) | Federal Crop Insurance Corporation |
| (FGIS) | Federal Grain Inspection Service |
| (FmHA) | Farmer's Home Administration |
| (FNS) | Food and Nutrition Service |
| (FS) | Forest Service |
| (HNIS) | Human Nutrition Information Service |
| (IACG) | Interagency Aquaculture Coordinating Group |
| (NAL) | National Agricultural Library |
| (NASS) | National Agricultural Statistics Service |
| (NOSB) | National Organic Standards Board |
| (OAE) | Office of Advocacy and Enterprise |
| (SCS) | Soil Conservation Service |

# PRIORITY RANKING

# OF

# STUDIES AND REPORTS

-I-

STUDIES AND REPORTS RANKED PRIORITY # 1

| STUDY NAME (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Milk Inventory Management Program Report (ASCS) | Section 101 | DUE: 8/01/91 |
| Minnesota-Wisconsin Price Series Compilation of Data and Report Reform (AMS) | Section 103 | DUE: Hearings must be announced not later than 10/01/91 (Data compilatio must be complete before hearings.) Report is due after final decision on hearings proposals. |
| Response to National Research Council Report (FS) | Section 1241(d) | DUE: 5/28/91 |
| Evaluation of Title XII Programs and Comprehensive Report (ERS/SCS) | Section 1444 | DUE: 6/30/93 |
| Plan for Awarding Plant Genome Mapping Grants (CSRS/ARS) | Section 1671(d) | DUE: 2/26/91 |
| Review and Report on State Compliance with Regulations and Standards for Automated Data Processing (FNS) | Section 1763 | DUE: 10/1/93 |
| School Lunch Bonus Commodity and Trends Study and Report (FNS) | Section 1779(a); (c)(1) & (c)(3) | DUE: 10/01/91 (Interim Report) 10/01/93 (Final Report) |

PRIORITY #1 CONTINUED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate of Benefits and Costs Associated with Improved Grain Quality and a Related Finding (FGIS) | Section 2003 and 2005 | DUE: As soon as practicable after enactment |

Operational Reports

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report on Commissions, Fees, or Other Compensation paid to Agents, Brokers or Other Representatives of Importers or Importing Countries (FAS) | Section 1512 [Sec. 407(b)(3)] | DUE: Annually |
| Export Assistance Report (FAS) | Section 1531 [Sec. 603] | DUE: Quarterly |
| National Research Initiative Reports (CSRS) | Section 1615 | DUE: 1/01 Annually |
| Reports on Sustainable Agriculture Programs (CSRS/ES/ARS) | Section 1622(b) | DUE: 4/01/91 and Annually thereafter |

STUDIES AND REPORTS RANKED PRIORITY # 2

| STUDY NAME (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Multiple Component Pricing Study (AMS/ERS) | Section 116 | DUE: 5/01/91 |
| Survey of Program Participants (ASCS) | Section 1148 | DUE: 1/31/93 |
| Study of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (AMS/ERS) | Section 1304 | DUE: 5/01/92 |
| Cosmetic Appearance Research Report (AMS) | Section 1352(f) | DUE: 9/30/92 (Report on Marketing Policy Research) 9/30/93 (Report on Market Research Projects) |
| Wine and Winegrape Industry Study (AMS/ERS) | Section 1362 | DUE: 12/31/91 |
| Availability of Pest Control Methods (ARS/APHIS/ES) | Section 1495 | DUE: 5/28/91 Note: USDA is required to provide EPA with information on pest contro methods. |
| Study of North American Free Trade Area (FAS/ERS) | Section 1551 | DUE: 3/31/91 |
| Study of Economic Impact of Animal Damage to Aquaculture (ERS/APHIS/CSRS) | Section 1614(a) | DUE: 1/01/92 |
| Report on Projected Needs for Genetics Resources Programs (ARS) | Section 1633(e) | DUE: 11/28/91 |

PRIORITY #2 CONTINUED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reports on Research on Production, Preparation, Processing, Handling, and Storage of Agricultural Products (CSRS) | Section 1646 | DUE: 11/28/91 |
| Special Grant to Study Constraints on Agricultural Trade (CSRS) | Section 1678 | DUE: Not later than 3/28/92 |
| School Lunch Cost of Production and Participation Study and Report (FNS) | Section 1779(b); (c)(2) and (c)(3) | DUE: 10/01/92 (Interim Report) 10/01/93 (Final Report) NOTE: FNS plans to respond to Section 1779(b)(D) |
| Study and Report on Conservation Easements on Wetlands on FmHA Inventory Property (FmHA) | Section 1813(h)(2) | DUE: 1/31/91 |
| Report on Cotton Research and Promotion (AMS) | Section 1998(a)(1) and (c) | DUE: One year after the date on which imports are subject to assessments |
| Studies of Global Climate Change, Agriculture, and Forestry (ARS/ERS/FS) | Section 2403 | DUE: 11/28/93 and 11/28/96 with interim reports due annually |
| Recordkeeping and Other Paperwork Reduction Report (OIRM) | Section 2516 | DUE: 1/28/92 |
| Study of the Transportation of Fertilizer and Agriculture Chemicals (AMS) | Section 2517 | DUE: 5/01/92 |

Operational Reports

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evaluations of CCC Dairy Product Acquisitions and Disposals (ASCS) | Section 105 | DUE: Quarterly |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat Loans/Purchases Adjustment Report (ASCS) | Section 301 | DUE: Will be a part of the Impact Statement for the Regulations making the adjustment. |
| Corn Loans/Purchases Adjustment Report (ASCS) | Section 401 | DUE: Will be a part of the Impact Statement for the Regulations making the adjustment. |
| Sugar Support Price Adjustment Report (ASCS) | Section 901 | DUE: Will be a part of the Impact Statement for the Regulations making the adjustment. |
| Secretary's Report on Recommendations of the National Agricultural Research and Extension User's Advisory Board (CSRS) | Section 1604(h) | DUE: Not later than 2/01 Annually |
| Agriculture and Nonagriculture Pesticide Use Reports (NASS) | Section 1491(f) | DUE: 4/01 Annually beginning 4/01/92 |
| Determination of Agricultural Commodities Available for Disposition to Foreign Countries (FAS) | Section 1512 [Sec. 401] | DUE: Congressional notification as needed |
| Military Distribution of Food Aid (FAS/AID) | Section 1512 [Sec. 403(i)] | DUE: Not later than 30 days after authorization |
| Long Term Agricultural Trade Strategy Report (FAS) | Section 1531 [Sec. 601] | DUE: Initial report due prior to 10/01/91 Subsequent reports shall be submitted prior to 10/01 of each third fiscal year occurring after FY 1992. Annual updates of the report are due in each of the two years following submission of the report. The updates shall be submitted with the Budget. |

PRIORITY #2 CONTINUED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Compilation of Annual Reports by Agriculture Attaches (FAS) | Section 1532 | DUE: Annually<br>NOTE: This report will be combined with the Long Term Strategy Report in Section 1531 |
| Report on Foreign Debt Burdens (FAS/ERS) | Section 1542(e)(2) | DUE: Semi-annually |
| Report on National Genetics Resources Programs (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1633(d) | DUE: Biennially |
| Report on Plant Genome Mapping Grants (ARS) | Section 1671(g) | DUE: Annually |
| Program Plan for National Centers for Agricultural Product Quality Research (CSRS) | Section 1675(d) | DUE: Every three years |
| Estimates of Types and Quantities of Commodities Available for Emergency Food Assistance Act Donations (FNS) | Section 1772 | DUE: 10/01 Annually |
| Independent Evaluation of Fluid Milk Promotion Program (AMS) | Section 1999H(m) | DUE: Annually<br>Note: Evaluation to be arranged by USDA |
| Special Reports Based on Producer Surveys (NASS) | Section 2514(b) | DUE: Annually |
| Reports Based on Survey of Producers for Information on Fruit and Nut Tree Inventories (NASS) | Section 2514(c) | DUE: Every three to five years as determined by the Secretary |

STUDIES AND REPORTS RANKED PRIORITY # 3

| STUDY TITLE (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Land Use for Expiring Conservation Reserve Program Contracts (ASCS) | Section 1437 | DUE: 12/31/93 |
| Agriculture Water Quality Incentives (ASCS) | Section 1439 (See 1238F) | DUE: 9/30/92 (Interim Report); 9/30/94 (Final Report) |
| Environmental Quality Policy Statement Report (ACEQ) | Section 1473(c) | DUE: 1/31/92 |
| Soil and Water Activities Report (SCS) | Section 1482(d) | DUE: 1/31/92 |
| Agriculture Practices and Water Resources Data Base Development Report (NAL) | Section 1485(b) | DUE: 8/25/91 |
| World Livestock Market Price Information (FAS) | Section 1545 | DUE: 11/24/91 |
| Rose and Flower Study (ERS/FAS) | Section 1552 | DUE: 5/28/91 |
| Commodity Transportation and Technology Assessment and Report (AMS/ERS) | Section 1553 | DUE: 7/28/91 |
| Report on Language Proficiency and Evaluation of FAS Officers (FAS) | Section 1556 | DUE: 5/28/91 |
| Study of Animal Care Delivery System (APHIS/ES/ARS/NAS) | Section 1611(a) | DUE: No date specified NOTE: The Secretary must commission an NAS study |

PRIORITY #3 CONTINUED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Study of USDA Affirmative Action Programs, Appeals Process, and Contracting Practices (OAE) | Section 2501(d) | DUE: 11/28/91 |

Operational Reports

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report on Sugar Imports from Cuba (FAS/ASCS) | Section 903(2) [See "(2)(A)"] | DUE: 2/26/91 and 8/01 Annually thereafter through 1995 |
| Report on Quota Allocations to Countries Importing Sugar (FAS/ASCS) | Section 903(2) [See "(2)(B)"] | DUE: 1/01 Annually beginning with the quota year for sugar imports after the 1990-1991 quota year |
| Financial Impact Study (ASCS) | Section 1147 | DUE: Annually (Not later than date of final announcement for programs) |
| Promotion of Agricultural Exports to Emerging Democracies (FAS) | Section 1542(d)(6) | DUE: Annually |
| Report on Section 22 Suspension or Termination (FAS/ERS/FmHA) | Section 1554 | DUE: Congressional notification when necessary |
| Tobacco Export Report (FAS/AMS) | Section 1557 | DUE: Quarterly |
| Report on Origin of Exported Peanuts (FAS/AMS) | Section 1558 | DUE: Annually |
| Grain Quality Coordinator Investigations and Communications (FGIS) | Section 2002(b)(5) | DUE: No date specified |

PRIORITY #3 CONTINUED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Review and Report on USDA Efforts for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (OAE) | Section 2501(c) | DUE: 9/30/92 and Every two years thereafter |
| Report on Return on Assets (ERS) | Section 2512(b) | DUE: Annually |
| System for Informing Consumers of the Amount Paid Producers for Each Primary Commodity Contained in Retail Products (ERS) | Section 2513 | DUE: Annually |

# APPENDIX

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

## AND

## NON-USDA STUDIES AND REPORTS

## DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

| PROJECT NAME (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Pilot Voluntary Production Limitation Program (ASCS) | Section 301 | DUE: Effective for the 199 or 1993 wheat crop; no report required from USDA |
| Options Pilot Project (ASCS) | Section 1151-1156 | DUE: Effective for each of the 1991-1995 crops of corn and for each of the 1993-1995 crops of wheat and soybeans |
| Forest and Rangeland Research in Blue Mountain Area of Washington and Oregon (FS) | Section 1246 | DUE: No date specified |
| Country of Origin Labeling Pilot Program (AMS) | Section 1305 | DUE: 11/28/92 |
| Agricultural Resource Conservation Demonstration Program (Farms for the Future) (FmHA) | Section 1465-1469 | DUE: Report required 9/30/92 and annually thereafter |
| Pilot Project to Coordinate Food and Nurtrition Education Programs (ES/HNIS/FNS) | Section 1679 | DUE: Effective for 1991-1995 |
| Demonstration Grants for Assistive Technology Program for Farmers with Disabilities (ES/CSRS) | Section 1680(a) | DUE: No date specified NOTE: In addition to the demonstration grants, Section 1680(b) requires a grant to a national private nonprofit disability organization |
| Voluntary Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (FNS) | Section 1726 | DUE: Through 9/30/95 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Employment and Training/JOBS Coordination Demonstration Project (FNS) | Section 1756 | DUE: No date specified |
| Demonstration Projects for Vehicle Exclusion Limit in Food Stamp Program (FNS) | Section 1757 | DUE: No date specified |
| Demonstration Project for AFDC/FSP Simplification (FNS) | Section 1758 | DUE: No date specified for demonstration; report due not later than 6 mos after termination of any project |
| Food Stamp Outreach Demonstration Projects (FNS) | Section 1759 | DUE: Within 180 days after funds are appropriated, the Secretary must publish notices required for implementation reports on projects are due at 1 year and 3 year intervals |
| Grants for Food Stamp Nutrition Education Improvements (ES/FNS) | Section 1761 | DUE: No date specified for the grant program implementation or the required report |
| Nutrition Program for the Elderly National Commodity Processing Progam Demonstration (FNS) | Section 1775 | DUE: Effective in 1992 and 1993 |
| Rural Development Demonstration Projects (FmHA) | Section 2348 | DUE: No date specified |
| Rural Health Infrastructure Improvement Demonstration Project (ES) | Section 2391 | DUE: No date specified |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Urban Forestry Demonstration Projects (FS) | Section 2409 | DUE: No date specified |
| Biomass Energy Demonstration Projects (FS) | Section 2410 | DUE: No date specified |

LISTING/CLEARINGHOUSE REQUIREMENTS

| LISTING NAME (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Data Collection on Flood Control and Conservation Measures (SCS) | Section 1463 | DUE: No date specified |
| Compilation of Compost Uses and Processes for Composting Agriculture Wastes (ARS/ES) | Section 1456(c) | DUE: No date specified |
| Registrations, Reregistrations, and Tolerances for Pesticide Uses (ARS/ES/CSRS) | Section 1497 | DUE: 11/28/91 |
| Compilation of Export Sales Reports (FAS) | Section 1531 [Sec. 602] | DUE: Daily/Weekly |
| Listing of Laws on Aquaculture (IACG) | Section 1614(a) | DUE: 1/01/92 (Initial List) 1/01/96 (Updated List) |
| Pest and Disease Control Data Base (ES/NAL) | Section 1651 | DUE: No date specified |
| National List of Approved and Prohibited Substances (AMS/NOSB) | Section 2118/2119 | DUE: No date specified |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Review of Policies, Compilation of Rates for Actuarial Soundness and Information Collection (FCIC) | Section 2204 | DUE: 5/28/91 |
| Clearinghouse at the Semiarid Agroforestry Research Center (FS) | Section 1243 | DUE: No date specified |
| Seed Variety Information and Survey (NASS/ARS) | Section 2013 | DUE: Periodically |
| Catalog of State, Federal, or Private Programs that Provide Leadership Training or Other Information or Services Related to Enhancing Leadership Abilities in Rural Areas (NAL/ES)) | Section 2346 [Sec. 502(b)(3)] | DUE: No date specified |

RESEARCH

| PROJECT NAME (Agency) | SECTION # | COMMENT (No due dates are specified for the research listed below.) |
|---|---|---|
| Renewable Resource Management Problems (FS) | Section 1241(a)(3) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Wood Fiber Recycling Research Program (FS) | Section 1241(b) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Southern Forest Regeneration Program, Programs in Other Regions, or a National Program (FS) | Section 1242 | NOTE: Secretary shall make grant to establish the Southern Center; Secretary may make grants to other regions or to conduct a National program |
| Semiarid Agroforestry Research Center (FS) | Section 1243 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| International Forest Products Trade Institute (FS) | Section 1247 | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Grants for Research on the Production and Marketing of Alcohols and Industrial Hydrocarbons from Agricultural Commodities (CSRS) | Section 1609 | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Special Research Grants (CSRS) | Section 1616 | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Research and Education Program on Integrated Resource Management and Integrated Crop Management (ARS/CSRS/ES) | Section 1627 | |
| Competitive Grants Program for Research on Atmospheric Sciences and Climatology (CSRS) | Section 1638(c) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Research on Integrated Pest Management (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1650 | |
| Expansion of Research on Exotic Pests (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1652 | |
| Research and Education Program to Study the Biology and Behavior of Chinch Bugs (ARS) | Section 1653 | |
| Biotechnology Risk Assessment Research (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1668 | |
| Grants to Assist Research Institutions to Improve Livestock Product Safety and Inspection Programs (CSRS) | Section 1670 | NOTE: Discretionary provision |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Animal Lean Content Research (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1672(a) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Ethanol Research (ARS) | Section 1672(b) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Aflatoxin Research (ARS) | Section 1672(c) | |
| Mesquite Research (CSRS) | Section 1672(d) | |
| Prickly Pear Research (CSRS) | Section 1672(e) | |
| Immunoassay Research (CSRS) | Section 1672(f) | |
| Niche Market Development (CSRS/ES) | Section 1672(g) | |
| Scrapie Research (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1672(h) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Deer Tick Ecology and Related Research (ARS) | Section 1672(i) | |
| New Commercial Products From Natural Plant Materials (ARS/CSRS) | Section 1672(j) | NOTE: Discretionary provision |
| Research on Honeybee Diseases (ARS) | Section 1681 | |
| Rural Development Research Assistance Grants (CSRS) | Section 2349 | |

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS

| REPORT NAME | SECTION # | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Annual Report of Joint Council | Section 1604(a) | DUE: 6/30 Annually |
| Five Year Plan of Joint Council | Section 1604(a) | DUE: 11/30/90 with an update every two years thereafter |
| Users Advisory Board Recommendations Report | Section 1604(b) | DUE: 7/01 Annually |
| Users Advisory Board Budget Appraisal | Section 1604(b) | DUE: 2/20 Annually |
| Science and Technology Review Board Technology Assessment Report | Section 1605 | DUE: 12/31 Annually |
| National Sustainable Agriculture Advisory Council Report | Section 1622(d) | DUE: Annually |
| Regional Sustainable Agriculture Administrative Councils Reports | Section 1622(e) | DUE: Annually |
| National Genetics Resource Program Advisory Council | Section 1634(k) | DUE: No due date specified NOTE: Advisory Council may prepare such reports as deemed appropriate |
| Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization Board Report | Section 1662(g) | DUE: ASAP after end of each Fiscal Year Board must submit report to the Secretary; Secretary must transmit report to Congress not later than 30 days after receipt |
| Agriculture Research Facilities Planning and Closure Commission Report | Section 1674(f) | DUE: 7/28/91 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Welfare Simplification and Coordination Advisory Committee Report | Section 1778(e) | DUE: 7/01/93 |
| National Organic Standards Board Recommendations | Section 2119(k)(1) | DUE:No date specified |

REPORTS REQUIRED FROM NON-USDA AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

| REPORT TITLE | SECTION | REPORTING ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| State and Private Forest Report | Section 1245 | Presidential Commission<br>DUE: Not later than 12/01/92 |
| Tree Planting Foundation Report | Section 1264(n) | Private, nonprofit Foundation designated by President<br>DUE: Not later than 3 mos. after the end of each fiscal year |
| Biological Pesticide Handling Study | Section 1498 | NAS:<br>DUE: 9/30/92<br>NOTE: National Academy of Sciences is required to study APHIS/FOA/EPA programs and procedures |
| Waiver of Minimum Levels of Agricultural Commodity Assistance to Foreign Countries | Section 1512 [Sec. 204(a)(3)] | AID<br>DUE: Congressional notification when minimum levels waived |
| Report on P. L. 480, Section 416(b), Food for Progress | Section 1512 [Sec. 407(g)] | President<br>DUE: 1/15 Annually |
| World Food Day Report | Section 1512 [Sec. 407(h)] | President<br>DUE: 10/16 Annually |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report on Operation of Enterprise for the Americas Facility | Section 1512 [Sec. 614] | President DUE: Not later than 12/31 each year |
| Study of and Report on Implementation of Shipping Provisions | Section 1526 | Secretary of Transportation DUE: Not later than 12/31/94 |
| Report on Cotton Import Assessments | Section 1998(a)(2) | Customs Service DUE: One year after the date on which imports are subject to assessments |
| Monitoring Economic Progress of Rural America | Section 2382 | Census Bureau DUE: No date specified |
| Survey on Agricultural Accidents and Farm Safety of Agriculture | Section 2392 | Census Bureau DUE: As part of 1992 Censu |

GAO and OTA Reports

| REPORT TITLE | SECTION | REPORTING ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| Report on Pilot Voluntary Production Limitation Program | Section 301 | GAO DUE: No date specified |
| Independent Evaluations of P.L. 480 Programs | Section 1512 (Sec. 410) | GAO DUE: 11/28/92 and every tw years thereafter |
| Audit of Simplified Food Stamp Applications at Social Security Administration Offices | Section 1742 | GAO DUE: Not later than 12/31/91 |
| Study of Nutritional Needs in Puerto Rico | Section 1762 | GAO DUE: 8/01/92 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report on Processing Entitlement Commodities Used in Child Nutrition Programs | Section 1773(f) | GAO<br>DUE: 1/01/92 |
| Study and Report on Rural Credit Cost and Availability | Section 1842 | GAO<br>DUE: Not later than 11/28/92 |
| Report on Cotton Research and Promotion Program as Related to Imports | Section 1998(b) and (c) | GAO<br>DUE: Three years after t date on which imports ar subject to assessments |
| Report on Fluid Milk Promotion Program | Section 1999Q | GAO<br>DUE:1/01/95 |
| Study of Effects of Information Age Technology on Rural America | Section 2385 | Office of Technology Assessment<br>DUE: No date specified |

Testimony of

Norman Berg
Soil and Water Conservation Society

# The genesis of the CRP

*Norman A. Berg*

Myriad agricultural, environmental, social, political, and economic factors led to creation of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in the Conservation Title of the Food Security Act of 1985 (FSA). The twelve signups thereafter resulted in the offer of 55,850,341 acres by 535,221 land owners and operators and the ultimate enrollment of 36,423,395 acres. Annual rental payments under the 375,202 contracts now exceed $1.7 billion. The total cost of the program to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) over the course of the program may exceed $20 billion. The CRP clearly is a popular program that is reducing soil erosion dramatically and achieving a host of other natural resource management benefits.

What led to creation of the CRP? What was it designed to do? How has the program performed?

From 1956 through 1972, USDA administered the first Conservation Reserve Program, commonly known as the "Soil Bank." Established in 1956 under the Soil Bank Act (70 Stat.188;7 U.S.C. 1801-1838), that program's primary purpose was to divert cropland from the production of major crops and thus reduce agricultural inventories.

A secondary purpose was to establish and maintain protective vegetative cover on the land or needed conservation practices, such as tree planting, water impoundments, and wildlife habitat, on soils taken out of production. At the peak of the Soil Bank in 1960, there were 306,186 farms with approximately 28.7 million acres under contract.

The Soil Bank, like today's CRP, was voluntary. Participants contracted with USDA to withdraw a designated area of cropland from production for a period of 3 to 10 years. Contracts required compliance with any crop allotments on a farm; total cropland in production thus had to be reduced by the amount placed in the conservation reserve. Also required was an approved conservation cover that had to be maintained on the land in the reserve. For this the farmer received conservation cost-sharing, technical assistance, and annual rental payments to compensate for the loss of income that acreage otherwise would have produced.

The law was repealed in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, except that it remained in effect for contracts entered into prior to the repeal. Most contracts expired by 1969; all expired by 1972. This first conservation reserve led to few enduring resource conservation benefits. In the short-term, however, there were significant reductions in soil erosion, and wildlife habitat increased substantially.

The 1970s were a boom time for agriculture. Commodity prices rose as international markets expanded rapidly. By the mid-1970s, most land in the Soil Bank had been returned to crop production. The exception was some land planted to trees.

In the face of unprecedented foreign grain trade, all USDA-subsidized cropland retirement programs had been suspended in 1973. Many farmers had continuously expanded their acreages of corn and wheat. By that time also, soybeans, a crop with a higher potential for increasing soil erosion, approached corn and wheat in terms of total acreage. The volume and value of farm commodity exports had continually increased, breaking old records each year, as did farm income. Many farmers invested in land, and almost everywhere farm real estate costs skyrocketed, increasing an average of 30 to 40 percent a year in the mid-1970s. The price of wheat more than doubled between 1970 and 1974. USDA encouraged fence-row-to-fence-row planting.

On August 30, 1972, then-President Richard Nixon signed the Rural Development Act (P.L. 92-419). An amendment in that act required USDA to create the National Resources Inventory (NRI). The data collected would prove vital to implementation of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (RCA). By that time, soil erosion, based on the first NRI, had increased and was perhaps worse than during the Dust Bowl. Soils that had been once adequately treated or retired from cultivation were now being plowed and planted to annual crops. Concern about the long-term impact on soil productivity was again being discussed. By 1982,

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average annual soil erosion was estimated at 5.4 billion tons (3.4 billion tons of sheet and rill erosion and 2.0 billion tons of wind erosion). Annual on-farm losses of soil productivity from erosion were estimated to be $1 billion to $1.5 billion. A Conservation Foundation study estimated off-farm damage costs of erosion on cropland to be about $2.2 billion.

Gradually, the adverse impact of the abrupt change in farm production on America's soil resources attracted attention. P.L. 95-192, commonly referred to as RCA, was signed by President Jimmy Carter on November 18, 1977. Under that act, USDA was required to report to Congress the following:

- The condition and trends of America's resource base.
- Projected demands on soil and water resources.
- The adequacy of traditional conservation programs.
- Programs needed to protect the resource base.
- The costs and benefits of soil and water conservation.
- The nonfederal inputs required.

In 1977, after intensive field work, U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) officials observed that USDA's conservation programs were not providing the effective effort the nation needed for soil protection. This prompted USDA's Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to "target" technical assistance as a partial answer to dealing with those areas suffering excessive soil erosion.

The bill, H.R. 3475, had support, but was rejected by the Senate in 1984 because of Administration concerns about its cost. More importantly, that Soil Conservation Act of 1984 made soil conservation a central issue in the 1985 farm bill debate.

On March 22, 1983, Secretary of Agriculture John Block, sensitive to recent attacks on Office of Management and Budget (OMB) plans to cut federal conservation funding, commented that "gloom and doom statements by critics of the Reagan Administrations' soil conservation efforts could endanger U.S. grain exports. If foreign buyers become convinced that the United States is destroying its' soil and water resources and may eventually cease to be a reliable supplier, that may also affect their willingness to negotiate future grain contracts." The Secretary, at that time, also stated that the nation had a soil erosion problem, but that problem was being overstated by the press. To the dismay of many conservationists, the 1984 fiscal year budget recommended phasing out USDA's soil conservation programs. Congress disagreed and saved conservation programs in the 1984 budget.

Conservation had never driven farm policy. It was a residual of other USDA policies. But when the robust performance of the export sector and the simplifying effect it promised for agricultural policy soured in the early 1980s, a window of opportunity opened. Several prominent economists were suggesting that the leap of faith toward market-oriented farm programs should be buffered by another policy tool: a modest-sized, long-term land reserve, comprised of that land most vulnerable to excessive soil erosion. Several key arguments related to farm program costs and the efficiency of a soil conservation reserve included:

*Production adjustment as a consistent need.* Overproduction of major crops was a tenaciously persistent feature of American agriculture. In 8 of 10 years between 1975 and 1984, some form of acreage reduction program had been declared by USDA to help balance supply with demand for one or more of the major crops. Those programs were costly.

*Year-to-year programs exacerbate cost.* A major cause of the inefficiency and uneven performance of commodity programs was that they operated on a year-to-year basis. With that approach, the difficulty facing policymakers was attaining a level of farmer participation in farm programs that was adequate to meet acreage adjustment needs. The dilemma of programs operated on a year-to-year basis became obvious in the fall of 1982. It was clear that a very high level of participation would be needed in the 1983 production control program to reduce significantly the large surpluses of wheat, corn, and cotton. The resulting Payment-In-Kind (PIK) program, with its high level of compensation, attracted more than one million farmers as participants. The 1983 PIK was eventually viewed by most conservationists and others as undesirable.

Use of the term "conservation reserve" and selective targeting of highly erodible land (HEL) showed a promising evolution of policy within the Administration. It was a modest step toward another CRP. Several key USDA agency people supported another CRP. OMB disagreed. Several powerful nonprofit organizations then formed a Conservation Coalition to engage in the 1985 farm bill debate underway in the Congress.

The American Farmland Trust (AFT), invited by

the House of Representative's Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development, conducted an independent analysis of U.S. soil conservation programs. The RCA knowledge was analyzed. AFT's report, *Soil Conservation in America, What Do We Have To Lose?*, released in 1984, culminated a two-year study. A key ingredient was obtaining farmers' answers to critical questions about participation in federal programs and the effects of those programs. Coupled with expert opinion, AFT recommended the need for substantial redirection of soil conservation programs in the United States. Debate about the reserve concept in the early 1980s centered on the need to control soil erosion. Supporters argued that the environmental benefits of a CRP would be supplemented by lower federal commodity and land prices. Opponents, perhaps recalling the Soil Bank, worried about overall program and transitory benefits that could be lost after contracts expire.

AFT's study outlined the central features of a long-term conservation reserve component for USDA's commodity programs, an idea that was presented in testimony before congressional committees as early as 1983.

Extensive committee hearings were held by Chairman Ed Jones of the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development in 1983 on several bills relating to soil and water conservation. The so-called Sodbuster bill (S.633) had passed the Senate on November 18, 1983. The attempt to extend the sodbuster penalties on a crop-by-crop basis (i.e., if wheat were planted on highly erodible land, the farmer would get no benefits that year), although widely supported by the Senate Agriculture Committee, did not appear in the final bill. This was the beginning of what would eventually become the Conservation Compliance provision in the 1985 Farm Bill. The Administration was not yet willing to support anything compared to the House action then underway.

On April 8, 1984, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 3475, the Soil Conservation Act of 1984. Title IV, Section 401, of that act required the secretary of agriculture to provide for a conservation reserve program for owners and operators of erosion-prone land. Contracts would be not less than 7 years or more than 15 years. The proposal authorized $225 million for the program over three years. It would have provided for less than a million-acre reserve, had it been funded.

Land in agricultural production in the early 1980s had reached the level of the immediate post-World War II era. Senator William Armstrong, concerned about the breakout of grassland, introduced S.1825, which would cut off benefits to farmers who converted highly erodible land to cropland without implementing appropriate soil conservation measures. The capability of the nation's farmers to produce more of the major commodities than domestic and export markets could clear led to consensus that USDA should not subsidize the use of HEL for crop production.

The rationale for considering a long-term program to encourage the conversion of highly erodible cropland back to grass, trees, or wildlife use was in place. A linkage of conservation and commodity policy, unacceptable to members of Congress in the past, became a serious focal point of debate. The 1983 PIK program was viewed by the conservation community as costly, with little benefit to conservation. Many experts also questioned the usefulness of the more modest and typical crop production control mechanisms. Weather usually had more influence, they contended. The Wall Street Journal wrote, "Farm payments are blowing the roof off the deficit." A Des Moines Register editorial remarked, "Clearly, something is wrong with U.S. farm programs." Other factors, including an increasing environmental awareness over the loss of valuable wetlands, the breakout of grassland, and a growing recognition of agriculture's impacts on water quality, led to increased interest in dealing with those issues in the 1985 farm bill. A CRP would help address surplus commodity production as well as resource conservation problems. Beneficial social effects included the provision for a stable source of income for participating farmers. This would strengthen the economy and provide social stability in rural areas. Nationally, a CRP would assist the transition of the farm sector to a pattern of farming that would be more environmentally acceptable, help balance supply and demand for major corps, and provide a reasonable return to producers.

In the early 1980s, some had requested USDA to test the concept of a long-term reserve for HEL. By 1982, Congressman George Brown was one of those who advocated the reserve concept. The chairmen and ranking minority members of both House and Senate Agricultural subcommittees dealing with conservation requested USDA to initiate a pilot conservation reserve program in the 1983-1984 and

1984-1985 crop years as a test of the concept, which might then be incorporated into the 1985 farm bill. This was not done. Agriculture Secretary Block, however, modified the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) in December 1983 to divert $20 million for a "conservation reserve" that would reimburse farmers for as much as 90 percent of the cost of establishing permanent vegetative cover on land eroding in excess of twice the tolerance level. SCS also dedicated RCA funds to "pilot" the CRP concept.

The 1977 NRI data had shown a concentration of excessive soil erosion on limited cropland acres. In 1978, soil erosion was brought to widespread public attention by a series of articles in the Des Moines Register entitled, "Soil Erosion Creates a Crisis Down on the Farm." The author, Jim Risser, won a Pulitzer Prize.

In the original SCS national targeting plan for fiscal years 1981 through 1984, a plan revised in 1982, the criteria for targeting areas needing more erosion control were as follows:

- Sensitive soils under row-crop production that were eroding at more than two times the soil loss tolerance (T).
- Less sensitive cropland soils that were eroding at rates exceeding 2.8T.

About 45 million acres qualified under the first criterion. Under the second criterion, an additional 48 million acres of U.S. cropland qualified. About 93 million acres of cropland could thus be targeted for erosion control. Refined criteria suggested that 157 million acres would be eligible for erosion control targeting by 1985. That was 38 percent of the nation's cropland and 47 percent of the row-crop and small grains acreage in the United States. The targeting concept, derived from the 1977 NRI, showed that a large portion of soil erosion was associated with a relatively small portion of the country's landscape. In 1977, about 11 percent of all nonirrigated cropland in the United States was eroding at rates in excess of 15 tons per acre annually. This accounted for more than 1.3 billion tons of soil erosion, or about 53 percent of the total sheet, rill, and wind erosion on nonirrigated land. Officials involved in USDA's RCA planning process in the latter 1970s had this data as they considered program alternatives for public comment.

On December 23, 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed the Agriculture and Food Act (P.L. 97-98) which included Title XV, Resource Conservation. Several provisions in that title had been analyzed during the RCA planning process. Subtitle B, A Special Areas Conservation Program, was aimed at focusing technical and financial help (targeting) in those areas with the most severe soil erosion. It was not implemented by USDA. Instead, 10 targeted areas were designated to receive accelerated technical assistance. Other areas were added later using RCA funds. Congress, in the fiscal year 1985 USDA budget, froze any further adjustments for targeting.

Other subtitles in the 1981 farm bill provided for matching grants, allowed farmers to borrow from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to fund conservation measures, established a Volunteers for USDA program, and created the Farmland Protection Policy Act. The latter was a major reason for creation of the American Farmland Trust, which would latter play a key role in enactment of the Conservation Title of the 1985 farm bill (P.L. 99-198).

By the early 1980s, crop surplus problems re-emerged. Exports had slowed, federal program costs mounted, and massive acreage reduction programs highlighted the message that again farm policy was out of step with emergent world economic trends. Such massive intervention by USDA on an annual basis was costly to the government, difficult to administer equitably, disruptive to the farm service sector, and had minimal impact on soil erosion control, even short-term.

A number of experts had developed a rationale for a long-term land reserve to deal with crop surpluses and with soil erosion on highly erodible cropland. Their recommendation called for legislative authority in the 1985 farm bill to implement nationwide a conservation reserve. High priority would be assigned to long-term conversion of highly erodible cropland to such conserving uses as pasture, hayland, range, forest land, or wildlife habitat. The program would involve multiyear USDA contracts with producers who convert highly erodible land to a permanent vegetative cover for soil-conserving purposes.

Congress had debated a variety of resource conservation proposals after enactment of the 1981 farm bill. A hallmark of USDA programs, including conservation programs, had been voluntary participation by farmers. Critics of the voluntary approach believed the impacts of soil erosion had become too severe. Farmers, the critics charged, had limited incentive to limit the off-site damages of erosion. They agreed, on the other hand, that farmers may

have more incentive to reduce soil erosion if they felt their long-term land productivity was threatened. The environment for meaningful action on such program concepts as conservation compliance and a second-generation conservation reserve was at hand.

Four key factors confronted the Congress as its members entered the 1985 farm bill debate:

- This was the first chance since 1981 for a comprehensive revamping of agricultural policy.
- Farm program costs were spiraling.
- The farm economy was in a disastrous state.
- There was growing recognition of the environmental destructiveness of many agricultural policies.
- Many urban and suburban interests, as well as environmental groups, realized they had a stake in the farm bill.

On April 15, 1985, the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation convened an historic hearing. The subcommittee chairman was Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana. Witnesses were invited representing a variety of conservation and environmental concerns. Impressed by the arguments presented and the consensus that existed, Senator Lugar instructed his staff to prepare immediately a strong, comprehensive soil conservation bill. Thus began a race within the Senate to file the year's first such bill. The Lugar bill, introduced on April 25, provided the basis for full Senate Agriculture Committee discussions.

On April 27, 1985, SCS celebrated its 50th anniversary. This event attracted conservation advocates from throughout the nation who visited their congressional delegations about pending legislation.

H.R. 2100, the Food Security Act of 1985, included a Conservation Title, (Title XII). This title called for creation of a CRP with no more than 25 million acres. It further provided that contracts for at least 5 million acres were to be paid for by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) surplus commodities. The House bill provided for contracts up to 10 years in length, to be entered into between October 1, 1985, and September 30, 1990.

The Senate version also contained a Conservation Title, (Title XVI), with up to 30 million acres to be removed from production during fiscal years 1986 through 1990. The minimum acreage was to be 25 million, with contracts from 7 to 15 years in length. The CRP was to be the incentive for voluntary conversion of HEL. Conservation compliance, along with the Sodbuster and Swampbuster provisions, would open the door for a disincentive approach to encouraging soil stewardship.

In June of 1985, Agriculture Secretary John Block, while visiting Senator Lugar's Indiana farm, announced support for a reserve of up to 20 million acres, at a projected cost of $11 billion over 10 years. This cost was expected to be offset by lower outlays for commodity loans and deficiency and storage payments. The USDA plan limited the annual payments a producer could receive to $50,000. Both the House and Senate versions also provided for this same limitation and further provided that the payments could be in cash or in kind.

Early in the legislative process, the Administration's suggested legislation was virtually abandoned, and debate focused on the more detailed House and Senate versions of the CRP proposal. The Senate bill prescribed the acreage to be enrolled each year. It also required the permanent reduction of base acres, but only during the life of a contract. There were differences as to use of CRP land while under contract. Haying, grazing, and other uses, except in emergency situations, was denied. This increased the per acre rental rate paid under the CRP, but without this limitation, the CRP may not have survived. The Senate bill was ultimately amended, raising the acreage to be enrolled to between 40 million and 45 million, with 10 percent of the acres planted in trees if practicable. The CRP acreage goal was influenced heavily by Senators Robert Dole and Sam Nunn, both of whom wanted at least twice the amount recommended earlier by the Administration. The final legislation stated that, during the 1986 through 1990 crop years, a total of not less than 40 million or more than 45 million acres would be placed in the reserve.

Later in 1986, Senator Nunn even proposed an overall CRP goal of 65 million acres. His proposal, which would have allowed haying and grazing on the CRP acres, did not become law.

Major differences between the House and Senate bills in 1985 then were as follows:

- The acreage limits on the CRP.
- The reduction in base acreage for purposes of other federal programs.
- Length of contracts.
- The permissible extent of commercial use.
- The acreage devoted to trees.

Limited discussion took place on the permanence

of the CRP. Some were promoting the easement concept, but the 1985 farm bill did not even provide for the protection of cropland base acres after contracts expired, an oversight corrected in the 1990 law.

A joint House and Senate conference convened in December 1985. The outcome of that conference was a CRP as embodied in H.R. 2100, which became law on December 23, 1985, when President Reagan signed the Food Security Act (P.L. 98-198). Moving with unprecedented speed, USDA on March 13, 1986, issued an interim rule on the CRP.

Initially, an administrative decision was made at USDA to limit the criterion for acceptance into the CRP to erosion control. The first bid period, March 14-30, 1986, resulted in contracts on 753,632 acres. A majority of the land ultimately enrolled in the CRP, more than 22 million acres, was brought in under erosion control criteria, though the specific criteria changed somewhat from signup to signup.

Starting with the sixth signup in 1989, filter strips along water bodies became eligible. The eighth signup added scour erosion and wetlands. Those signups were all conducted under a "pool" procedure. Congressional action in the USDA budget set a limit on CRP rental rates, which were not to exceed cash rental rates being paid locally.

As a result of amendments to the CRP in the 1990 farm bill, environmental benefits were expanded to include state water quality areas, conservation priority areas, and public wellhead protection areas. Contracts could be extended after they expire; the commodity base would be protected; incentives for tree plantings were increased, as were incentives for weed and pest control; and USDA was requested to study the options for the use of CRP land after contract expiration and report to Congress. The 1990 act also requested that one million acres of the overall CRP acreage goal be reserved for those farmers seeking an option to the Conservation Compliance requirement for full implementation of plans by December 31, 1994.

It should also be noted that the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has in recent months drafted a policy for public comment on possible options for the use of CRP acres, aside from emergency conditions, while the existing contracts are in force.

The first CRP contracts are due to expire in 1995. The acreages covered by those contracts are eligible to return to crop production in 1996. Anxiety is high in the farm and environmental communities about the program's future and what the implications from any number of agricultural and environmental points of view might be if policymakers choose to end the program. Answers must be forthcoming if farmers are to make informed decisions about the use of their CRP acres following contract expiration and if the nation is to avoid the agricultural conservation lessons ostensibly learned during the earlier Soil Bank era.

Testimony of

Norman Berg
Soil and Water Conservation Society

# The genesis of the CRP

*Norman A. Berg*

Myriad agricultural, environmental, social, political, and economic factors led to creation of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in the Conservation Title of the Food Security Act of 1985 (FSA). The twelve signups thereafter resulted in the offer of 55,850,341 acres by 535,221 land owners and operators and the ultimate enrollment of 36,423,395 acres. Annual rental payments under the 375,202 contracts now exceed $1.7 billion. The total cost of the program to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) over the course of the program may exceed $20 billion. The CRP clearly is a popular program that is reducing soil erosion dramatically and achieving a host of other natural resource management benefits.

What led to creation of the CRP? What was it designed to do? How has the program performed?

From 1956 through 1972, USDA administered the first Conservation Reserve Program, commonly known as the "Soil Bank." Established in 1956 under the Soil Bank Act (70 Stat.188;7 U.S.C. 1801-1838), that program's primary purpose was to divert cropland from the production of major crops and thus reduce agricultural inventories.

A secondary purpose was to establish and maintain protective vegetative cover on the land or needed conservation practices, such as tree planting, water impoundments, and wildlife habitat, on soils taken out of production. At the peak of the Soil Bank in 1960, there were 306,186 farms with approximately 28.7 million acres under contract.

The Soil Bank, like today's CRP, was voluntary. Participants contracted with USDA to withdraw a designated area of cropland from production for a period of 3 to 10 years. Contracts required compliance with any crop allotments on a farm; total cropland in production thus had to be reduced by the amount placed in the conservation reserve. Also required was an approved conservation cover that had to be maintained on the land in the reserve. For this the farmer received conservation cost-sharing, technical assistance, and annual rental payments to compensate for the loss of income that acreage otherwise would have produced.

The law was repealed in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, except that it remained in effect for contracts entered into prior to the repeal. Most contracts expired by 1969; all expired by 1972. This first conservation reserve led to few enduring resource conservation benefits. In the short-term, however, there were significant reductions in soil erosion, and wildlife habitat increased substantially.

The 1970s were a boom time for agriculture. Commodity prices rose as international markets expanded rapidly. By the mid-1970s, most land in the Soil Bank had been returned to crop production. The exception was some land planted to trees.

In the face of unprecedented foreign grain trade, all USDA-subsidized cropland retirement programs had been suspended in 1973. Many farmers had continuously expanded their acreages of corn and wheat. By that time also, soybeans, a crop with a higher potential for increasing soil erosion, approached corn and wheat in terms of total acreage. The volume and value of farm commodity exports had continually increased, breaking old records each year, as did farm income. Many farmers invested in land, and almost everywhere farm real estate costs skyrocketed, increasing an average of 30 to 40 percent a year in the mid-1970s. The price of wheat more than doubled between 1970 and 1974. USDA encouraged fence-row-to-fence-row planting.

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- Less sensitive cropland soils that were eroding at rates exceeding 2.8T.

About 45 million acres qualified under the first criterion. Under the second criterion, an additional 48 million acres of U.S. cropland qualified. About 93 million acres of cropland could thus be targeted for erosion control. Refined criteria suggested that 157 million acres would be eligible for erosion control targeting by 1985. That was 38 percent of the nation's cropland and 47 percent of the row-crop and small grains acreage in the United States. The targeting concept, derived from the 1977 NRI, showed that a large portion of soil erosion was associated with a relatively small portion of the country's landscape. In 1977, about 11 percent of all nonirrigated cropland in the United States was eroding at rates in excess of 15 tons per acre annually. This accounted for more than 1.3 billion tons of soil erosion, or about 53 percent of the total sheet, rill, and wind erosion on nonirrigated land. Officials involved in USDA's RCA planning process in the latter 1970s had this data as they considered program alternatives for public comment.

On December 23, 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed the Agriculture and Food Act (P.L. 97-98) which included Title XV, Resource Conservation. Several provisions in that title had been analyzed during the RCA planning process. Subtitle B, A Special Areas Conservation Program, was aimed at focusing technical and financial help (targeting) in those areas with the most severe soil erosion. It was not implemented by USDA. Instead, 10 targeted areas were designated to receive accelerated technical assistance. Other areas were added later using RCA funds. Congress, in the fiscal year 1985 USDA budget, froze any further adjustments for targeting.

Other subtitles in the 1981 farm bill provided for matching grants, allowed farmers to borrow from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to fund conservation measures, established a Volunteers for USDA program, and created the Farmland Protection Policy Act. The latter was a major reason for creation of the American Farmland Trust, which would latter play a key role in enactment of the Conservation Title of the 1985 farm bill (P.L. 99-198).

By the early 1980s, crop surplus problems re-emerged. Exports had slowed, federal program costs mounted, and massive acreage reduction programs highlighted the message that again farm policy was out of step with emergent world economic trends. Such massive intervention by USDA on an annual basis was costly to the government, difficult to administer equitably, disruptive to the farm service sector, and had minimal impact on soil erosion control, even short-term.

A number of experts had developed a rationale for a long-term land reserve to deal with crop surpluses and with soil erosion on highly erodible cropland. Their recommendation called for legislative authority in the 1985 farm bill to implement nationwide a conservation reserve. High priority would be assigned to long-term conversion of highly erodible cropland to such conserving uses as pasture, hayland, range, forest land, or wildlife habitat. The program would involve multiyear USDA contracts with producers who convert highly erodible land to a permanent vegetative cover for soil-conserving purposes.

Congress had debated a variety of resource conservation proposals after enactment of the 1981 farm bill. A hallmark of USDA programs, including conservation programs, had been voluntary participation by farmers. Critics of the voluntary approach believed the impacts of soil erosion had become too severe. Farmers, the critics charged, had limited incentive to limit the off-site damages of erosion. They agreed, on the other hand, that farmers may

have more incentive to reduce soil erosion if they felt their long-term land productivity was threatened. The environment for meaningful action on such program concepts as conservation compliance and a second-generation conservation reserve was at hand.

Four key factors confronted the Congress as its members entered the 1985 farm bill debate:

- This was the first chance since 1981 for a comprehensive revamping of agricultural policy.
- Farm program costs were spiraling.
- The farm economy was in a disastrous state.
- There was growing recognition of the environmental destructiveness of many agricultural policies.
- Many urban and suburban interests, as well as environmental groups, realized they had a stake in the farm bill.

On April 15, 1985, the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation convened an historic hearing. The subcommittee chairman was Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana. Witnesses were invited representing a variety of conservation and environmental concerns. Impressed by the arguments presented and the consensus that existed, Senator Lugar instructed his staff to prepare immediately a strong, comprehensive soil conservation bill. Thus began a race within the Senate to file the year's first such bill. The Lugar bill, introduced on April 25, provided the basis for full Senate Agriculture Committee discussions.

On April 27, 1985, SCS celebrated its 50th anniversary. This event attracted conservation advocates from throughout the nation who visited their congressional delegations about pending legislation.

H.R. 2100, the Food Security Act of 1985, included a Conservation Title, (Title XII). This title called for creation of a CRP with no more than 25 million acres. It further provided that contracts for at least 5 million acres were to be paid for by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) surplus commodities. The House bill provided for contracts up to 10 years in length, to be entered into between October 1, 1985, and September 30, 1990.

The Senate version also contained a Conservation Title, (Title XVI), with up to 30 million acres to be removed from production during fiscal years 1986 through 1990. The minimum acreage was to be 25 million, with contracts from 7 to 15 years in length. The CRP was to be the incentive for voluntary conversion of HEL. Conservation compliance, along with the Sodbuster and Swampbuster provisions, would open the door for a disincentive approach to encouraging soil stewardship.

In June of 1985, Agriculture Secretary John Block, while visiting Senator Lugar's Indiana farm, announced support for a reserve of up to 20 million acres, at a projected cost of $11 billion over 10 years. This cost was expected to be offset by lower outlays for commodity loans and deficiency and storage payments. The USDA plan limited the annual payments a producer could receive to $50,000. Both the House and Senate versions also provided for this same limitation and further provided that the payments could be in cash or in kind.

Early in the legislative process, the Administration's suggested legislation was virtually abandoned, and debate focused on the more detailed House and Senate versions of the CRP proposal. The Senate bill prescribed the acreage to be enrolled each year. It also required the permanent reduction of base acres, but only during the life of a contract. There were differences as to use of CRP land while under contract. Haying, grazing, and other uses, except in emergency situations, was denied. This increased the per acre rental rate paid under the CRP, but without this limitation, the CRP may not have survived. The Senate bill was ultimately amended, raising the acreage to be enrolled to between 40 million and 45 million, with 10 percent of the acres planted in trees if practicable. The CRP acreage goal was influenced heavily by Senators Robert Dole and Sam Nunn, both of whom wanted at least twice the amount recommended earlier by the Administration. The final legislation stated that, during the 1986 through 1990 crop years, a total of not less than 40 million or more than 45 million acres would be placed in the reserve.

Later in 1986, Senator Nunn even proposed an overall CRP goal of 65 million acres. His proposal, which would have allowed haying and grazing on the CRP acres, did not become law.

Major differences between the House and Senate bills in 1985 then were as follows:

- The acreage limits on the CRP.
- The reduction in base acreage for purposes of other federal programs.
- Length of contracts.
- The permissible extent of commercial use.
- The acreage devoted to trees.

Limited discussion took place on the permanence

of the CRP. Some were promoting the easement concept, but the 1985 farm bill did not even provide for the protection of cropland base acres after contracts expired, an oversight corrected in the 1990 law.

A joint House and Senate conference convened in December 1985. The outcome of that conference was a CRP as embodied in H.R. 2100, which became law on December 23, 1985, when President Reagan signed the Food Security Act (P.L. 98-198). Moving with unprecedented speed, USDA on March 13, 1986, issued an interim rule on the CRP.

Initially, an administrative decision was made at USDA to limit the criterion for acceptance into the CRP to erosion control. The first bid period, March 14-30, 1986, resulted in contracts on 753,632 acres. A majority of the land ultimately enrolled in the CRP, more than 22 million acres, was brought in under erosion control criteria, though the specific criteria changed somewhat from signup to signup.

Starting with the sixth signup in 1989, filter strips along water bodies became eligible. The eighth signup added scour erosion and wetlands. Those signups were all conducted under a "pool" procedure. Congressional action in the USDA budget set a limit on CRP rental rates, which were not to exceed cash rental rates being paid locally.

As a result of amendments to the CRP in the 1990 farm bill, environmental benefits were expanded to include state water quality areas, conservation priority areas, and public wellhead protection areas. Contracts could be extended after they expire; the commodity base would be protected; incentives for tree plantings were increased, as were incentives for weed and pest control; and USDA was requested to study the options for the use of CRP land after contract expiration and report to Congress. The 1990 act also requested that one million acres of the overall CRP acreage goal be reserved for those farmers seeking an option to the Conservation Compliance requirement for full implementation of plans by December 31, 1994.

It should also be noted that the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has in recent months drafted a policy for public comment on possible options for the use of CRP acres, aside from emergency conditions, while the existing contracts are in force.

The first CRP contracts are due to expire in 1995. The acreages covered by those contracts are eligible to return to crop production in 1996. Anxiety is high in the farm and environmental communities about the program's future and what the implications from any number of agricultural and environmental points of view might be if policymakers choose to end the program. Answers must be forthcoming if farmers are to make informed decisions about the use of their CRP acres following contract expiration and if the nation is to avoid the agricultural conservation lessons ostensibly learned during the earlier Soil Bank era.

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